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6 June 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR EVALUATES CHON'S VISIT TO U.S.

'Nation-Selling Junket'

SK131000 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
7 May 85

[Our Party's Assertion: Madam Yun Chong-won's Talk: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. Junket Was a Nation-Selling Junket of the Betrayer Against the Nation"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? Traitor Chon Tu-hwan returned home on 29 April after leaving the traces of crime of 5 nights and 6 days beginning 24 April when he visited the bosom of his masters.

As has already been denounced by our party, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket was a nation-selling junket made to the parent state of a colony, and was a junket of division and war.

The RPR, a true spokesman of the South Korean masses, recognizes nothing which nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan concocted in the huddle with his masters. It brands traitor Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket and everything concocted at the huddle as a criminal conspiracy for aggression and treachery, and solemnly declares all the concoctions null and void.

The U.S. junket which traitor Chon Tu-hwan made this time was aimed at serving the aggressive U.S. plan to expand its colonial foothold by using South Korea as a stepping stone. It was a product of the U.S. strategy toward Asia. At the same time, it was a product of the cunning U.S. trickery aimed at invigorating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is in political crisis because of our masses' rejection.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist dictator denounced at home and abroad and rejected even among U.S. political circles, was again called into Washington and was actively encouraged, while cooperation and support were promised. This was for the purpose of thwarting our masses' growing spirit of the anti-imperialist, and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy, and of bridging over the crisis of the colonial rule by encouraging the puppets.

It was precisely in accordance with this scenario of his masters that traitor Chon Tu-hwan made the criminal U.S. junket this time to obstruct the reunification of the country, to perpetuate the division, disturb the peace of the Korean peninsula, and heighten tension.

Through the U.S. junket he made this time, traitor Chon Tu-hwan once again disclosed his nature as an ugly pro-U.S. nation-selling traitor. At the huddle with Reagan, Chon Tu-hwan said that the United States is an ally with which South Korea maintains long blood ties, and is a partner for the 20th and 21st centuries. He begged for a prolonged presence of the U.S. troops and an increase in military aid.

The United States is by no means our friend. Following the liberation, the United States occupied this soil by force of arms and, ever since has imposed all kinds of disasters on our nation. Still unsatisfied with the bitter national trials which have continued for 40 years, Chon Tu-hwan schemes to hold the U.S. aggressive troops on this soil permanently and to perpetuate the division of the country. This is a crime which can never be tolerated by our masses who seek independence and reunification.

In the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan also presumptuously babbled about dialogue and reunification. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had continued to seek the rackets of anticommunism and war and to instigate the sentiment of confrontation and animosity in the nation, babbled about the elimination of distrust and raved about dialogue and reunification. This is a boundlessly shameless hypocrisy.

[SK131035] While raving about dialogue and reunification in Washington, he continued his huddles with various figures for the cross-recognition of the North and the South. After all, by visiting the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan schemed to further thicken the barrier of the division.

In the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan also held secret talks on expanding trade with the United States based on the principle of so-called free trade. This is a scheme to further open the South Korean market to the United States on the pretext of eliminating trade barriers.

In addition, in the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan desperately tried to justify the fascist dictatorship by putting the veil of localization of democracy on the medieval bestial rule in South Korea.

Thus, the U.S. junket which traitor Chon Tu-hwan made this time was a nation-selling one through which the country was sold to adulate the foreign forces, and the interest of the nation was put into the hand of the masters. At the same time, it was a junket of war which has disturbed the peace of the Korean peninsula, heightened tension, and increased the danger of war.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan sold the country and the nation, and more tightly tied our masses with the shackle of the U.S. colonial slavery. These are the only things traitor Chon Tu-hwan did by visiting the United States.

The U.S. aggressors are the ringleader of all the nation-selling acts traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed this time, and of all the misfortunes and agonies which our people will suffer because of them.

The United States must abandon the wicked ambition aimed at indefinitely controlling our country by using stooge Chon Tu-hwan. It must correctly realize

our masses' aspiration for independence, and must immediately withdraw, along with its nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must apologize for his crimes before the people, and step down from power.

Our RPR and people will never allow the prevailing situation, in which the foreign forc-s and the fascist dictatorship are dominant, to continue.

All who love the nation must not sit idle before the deplorable prevailing situation in which flunkeyism and treacheries are rampant, but struggle under the anti-U.S. banner for national salvation.

As it did in the past, our RPR, under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and reunification, will continue the persistent struggle to liquidate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorship from this soil.

Commentary on Visit

SK111119 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
9 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour I will talk about the joint statement concluding the so-called 17th Annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting.

A so-called joint statement was issued at the conclusion of the 17th Annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting held at the Pentagon of the U.S. Defense Department on 8 May. In the so-called joint statement, they reconfirmed the scheme to deploy a new modern U.S. chemical weapon in South Korea, babbling, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, that South Korea and the United States will step up the activity of the AWACS, that an appropriate number of anti-air raid weapons will be deployed in South Korea to augment its intercepting capabilities, and that the U.S. nuclear umbrella will continuously augment South Korean security.

This clearly shows that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to prepare a new war are becoming more open and conspicuous. The fact that such a joint statement was issued, following the conference of the military leaders of South Korea and the United States immediately after the U.S. junket by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a murderer and a war fanatic, shows that the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and Reagan to start a new war of northward invasion on the Korean peninsula are in the stage of being turned into a real war and are nearing completion.

As you know, the masses across the country are increasing their voice demanding independence, democracy, and reunification, and the North-South economic talks are scheduled to be held from 17 May in Panmunjom and the North-South Red Cross talks right after that. People at home and abroad hope that the North-South parliamentary talks proposed by the North in April will be held at an early date.

At such a time as this, the military leaders of South Korea and the United States held a conference to prepare a war of northward invasion, rather than a step to ease tension for peace and the peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, and babbled about such an open scheme of bringing in modern weapons and building up combat capabilities. This is far from an ordinary development.

On the Korean peninsula today, a danger is created by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring in which a war could break out at any time. It is well known that, immediately after the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, the largest in scale ever, they staged various military exercises such as "Myolgong-85," "Bat-85," and "Ttangppol-85," in which the North was their hypothetical enemy.

Also, the U.S. imperialists have also brought in some 180 kinds of new combat equipment to build up the equipment of the U.S. forces in South Korea, including tanks, reconnaissance planes, and missiles, and are planning to provide the South Korean Army with massive war equipment for its modernization, including F-16 fighter-bombers and TOW missiles. They are planning to give the Chon Tu-hwan ring military aid of \$230 million this year.

Furthermore, still not satisfied with some 40,000 U.S. troops, some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and neutron bombs deployed in South Korea, they are planning to deploy offensive medium- and long-range missiles such as Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles, short-range guided weapons, and modern chemical weapons.

Such maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are designed to aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula to distract the attention of our masses who are waging an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle calling for independence, democracy, and reunification, to extricate themselves from the current crisis, and to sustain the crumbling colonial fascist regime by means of war and division.

The U.S. imperialists should squarely see the trend of the times aspiring for independence, act sensibly, and, in accordance with the consistent demand of the masses at home and abroad, immediately stop the reckless war maneuvers to start a new war of aggression, a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea, and withdraw various lethal weapons and military equipment, including nuclear weapons, without delay.

Our masses should closely watch the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to start a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, and wage a more daring struggle to combat and frustrate them.

CSO: 4110/158

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON CONTENT OF ANTI-CHON, ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS

SK110534 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
11 May 85

[Text] Leaflets on which a letter of declaration in the name of the Mount Mudung Comrades' Society is printed have been scattered in Kwangju, Seoul, and Pusan, thereby evoking great reaction from the masses of various strata. The following is the letter of declaration, entitled "To Avenge the Resentment of the Dead Souls of Mount Mudung."

Masses of various strata, the month of May has come, the month during which the whole of Kwangju rose up in resisting the military dictatorship, while demanding democratization of society.

The month of May, month of resentment, marking the fifth anniversary of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's massacre in Kwangju, committed with support from the United States, has come.

Today, independence, democracy and reunification, which the dead souls of Mount Mudung desired, have not yet been realized. Chon Tu-hwan, the dictator, has further gone on the rampage by receiving approval and support from Washington for prolonging his power and term in office.

Chon Tu-hwan, who assumed power by soaking Kwangju in a sea of blood, with support from the United States, has done nothing but commit antinational and antipopular activities for the United States as a colonial president of the United States for the past 5 years.

Under the pretext of so-called political and social stability, Chon Tu-hwan has banned politicians from engaging in political activities and suppressed, with guns and bayonets, our masses demanding the democratization of society.

He has maximized the gap between the rich and the poor through enforcement of the policy of low prices for grain and low wages, and made South Korea a first-grade debtor nation in the world.

Under the pretext of security, Chon Tu-hwan has introduced even the defense tax, which had not existed in the world, monopolized the discussions on reunification, and clamored about north-south dialogue in words only.

The letter of declaration says that for the past 5 years, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has done nothing but faithfully serve the United States and dream of prolonging his power and term in office. It stresses: Masses of various strata, the dead souls of Mount Mudung, who fought together with us, are watching us.

Will we allow the fifth anniversary to pass without giving expression to the resentment of the dead souls of Mount Mudung and without taking revenge for them? This cannot be.

Let all of us turn out in the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to take revenge for the dead souls of Mount Mudung.

Let us more resolutely struggle to advance the day of independence, democracy and reunification.

Let us, all the masses, rise up in staging a joint struggle and united activity.

Written on the left side of the leaflets on which this letter of declaration is printed is the slogan: "Let us tear Chon Tu-hwan to death." Written on the lower side is the slogan: "Let us drive the Yankee aggressors out of this land."

CSO: 4110/158

DAILY HITS CHON'S REMARKS ON LAW DAY

SK060420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)--The puppet Chon Tu-hwan, in his address to a "commemoration of Day of Law" label of "democracy" and "people's will" on the present "constitution" and other fascist laws and urged his vassals to take the lead in the "fair execution of laws" and "building of a society of justice" through it.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN May 6 brands this as a shameless preaching.

It is the height of sarcasm for the puppet to paint evil as "good," illegality as "legality," and fascism as "democracy," the author of the commentary notes, and says:

No matter how shamelessly the puppets may beautify the fascist evil laws as democratic ones, they cannot conceal their illegality and ferocity.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan ordered his hirelings to take the lead in "executing laws," threatening that "offences against laws would not be pardoned." This cannot be but a repressive order to intensify suppression of the people by invoking "laws."

Through this he disclosed his intention to bind the people tighter to the fascist repressive order under the specious slogan of "development of democratic politics," "building of a society of justice" and so on.

CSO: 4100/456

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON CHON'S REMARKS AT CABINET COUNCIL

SK111525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Chon Tu-hwan the puppet at the "Cabinet Council" May 8 again cried over someone's "armed invasion under cover of thick foliage" and called for a strengthened "alert posture" against it.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON Saturday brands this as a false propaganda reversing black and white, a version of the trite fiction of "threat of southward invasion."

The author of the commentary says:

It was an open challenge to us that the traitor himself agitated antagonism and confrontation against us under the pretext of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion."

The fostering of the spirit of confrontation and war by the puppet with the North-South economic talks and Red-Cross talks at hand cannot be regarded otherwise than an act throwing artificial obstacles to the North-South dialogue.

In kicking up a fuss over the fiction of "Southward invasion in summer session," Chon Tu-hwan the puppet seeks to justify the preparations for war by his clique.

And he also pursues the aim of lulling the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and getting rid of the crisis of "power."

CSO: 4100/456

6 June 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON INDEPENDENCE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

SK040447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a signed article headlined "Independence Against U.S. Imperialism is Banner of Independence and Democracy, Reunification and National Salvation," which reads in part:

To achieve independence against U.S. imperialism in South Korea is a basic requirement raised by the colonial nature of South Korean society and indispensable prerequisite for the emancipation of the South Korean people from colonial oppression.

The main outside force standing in the way of the independence of South Korean society is the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule are the root cause of the violation of the sovereignty of the South Korean people and of all their miseries and sufferings and the source of all the social fetters.

Only when the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is terminated in South Korea, can the people there free themselves from colonial slavery and regain the down-trodden dignity and sovereignty of the nation and Chajusong of humanity.

Independence against U.S. imperialism is a firm guarantee for the democratisation of South Korean society and a lawful demand for national reunification.

Fascism and division are a companion of colonialism.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying suppression of the patriotic democratic forces and trying to freeze the national division in order to prop up their colonial rule in South Korea. They make the "two Koreas" policy the basic policy of their Korean strategy, they are stepping up the policy of anti-communist confrontation and war, while seeking a permanent occupation of South Korea.

To put a period to their occupation of South Korea and policy of aggression is a precondition for the democratisation of South Korean society and a

starting-point of the settlement of the national question. Only when the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of fascism and division, are withdrawn from South Korea, is it possible to get rid of the military fascist dictatorship, guarantee a democratic development of the socio-political life and achieve the reunification and prosperity of the nation.

This is the sum total and lesson of the bloody struggle waged by the South Korean people for national reunification and independence, sovereignty and democracy.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence that is developing into an irresistible trend in South Korea is a patriotic struggle for national dignity and honor and a righteous struggle reflecting the demand of our era advancing along the road of independence.

CSO: 4100/456

PRC, USSR MEDIA REPORT PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Soviet newspapers, dispatches and broadcasts have reported on the proposal set forth at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK on setting a new stage for national peace and peaceful reunification.

The 10 April issue of PRAVDA, noting that the DPRK SPA session convened in Pyongyang on 9 April and that Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and leading cadre of party and state were in attendance, reported the following.

Ho Tam, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and a member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and a secretary of the Central Committee, said in his report that as they celebrate this deeply meaningful year of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation the Korean people ardently wish for an end to the history of national division and the completion of the cause of national reunification.

The speaker pointed out that the proposal made in the name of the SPA to the South Korean National Assembly to convene parliamentary talks between north and south as a means for setting an epoch-making stage in attaining national orientation and trust and for changing the situation, and to create preconditions favorable to north-south dialogue and fatherland unification, is an important problem bearing on matters of vital interest to the whole nation.

The session approved the resolution to pursue the initiative outlined in the report and a "letter to be conveyed to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea."

In the letter it was suggested that to get talks started between the national assemblies of the DPRK and South Korea, they could take the form of either seating members of the national assemblies of both sides in a single assembly, with all delegates charged with the same powers and responsibilities, or that of talks between national assembly delegations.

In this regard the letter proposed that representatives of both sides make preliminary contact in early May of 1985 at Panmunjom for prior consultations.

The newspaper noted that the session's agenda included a wrap-up on 1984 state budget performance and a discussion of the 1985 state budget.

A 9 April TASS dispatch, commenting on the content of the report made at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA by Ho Tam, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and a member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, and referring to the proposal made to the South Korean National Assembly on holding north-south parliamentary talks, noted the following.

Inasmuch as the SPA of the DPRK and the South Korean National Assembly are comprised of political figures of various political parties, north-south parliamentary talks would be imbued with some degree of national character.

Consequently, they could be carried out on a democratic basis, and the opinions of various levels and classes could be fully embodied in the issues under discussion.

North-south parliamentary talks are at this time the most rational and realistic form of dialogue for getting a breakthrough in this national crisis.

As a realistic step toward improving relations between north and south and easing the strained situation, there must be discussion at such talks of the problem of announcing a joint statement of inviolability on the part of both sides.

The dispatch reported the content of the "letter to be conveyed to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea" adopted in the session as follows.

By truly solving the problems of easing tension and preserving peace, which include the problem of inviolability between north and south, hostility and confrontation will be eliminated and an environment of trust and cooperation created, a transformation in overall relations between north and south will be brought about, and a foundation of peace and peaceful reunification will be laid.

Parliamentary talks would without a doubt open the way for diversified talks between north and south, and facilitate their successful progress.

The following was noted in the letter.

If it will help ease the tension in the nation and preserve peace, we are prepared to discuss any proposal from the South Korean side at the parliamentary talks.

If members of the national assemblies of both sides can sit down together in one place and concentrate on understanding each other so as to find a way for countryment to live in peace, excellent circumstances and conditions will have been created for holding high-level political talks between north and south.

Moscow broadcasts on the same day also provided reportage on the approval at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK of the letter to be sent to the South Korean National Assembly.

PRC newspapers, dispatches and broadcasts have reported on the proposal set forth at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK on setting a new stage for national peace and peaceful reunification.

The 10 April issue of RENMIN RIBAO printed the content of the letter approved at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA under the title "DPRK Sends Letter to South Korean National Assembly, Proposes North-South Parliamentary Talks."

The paper noted that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il participated in the SPA session.

The fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK proposed that the north and the south hold parliamentary talks in order to attain national orientation and trust, and to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Participants in the session unanimously approved the letter to be sent by the SPA to the South Korean National Assembly.

The letter states that the fourth session of the Seventh SPA earnestly proposes to the South Korean National Assembly in the name of the current SPA that talks be held between the SPA of the DPRK and the National Assembly of the ROK in order to eliminate the threat of war that has been created in the nation and to ease tensions.

The letter stated that the first problem that should be discussed at the parliamentary talks is that of announcing a joint statement on the inviolability of both sides, and that if it would help in easing tensions in the nation and in preserving peace, there is readiness to discuss any proposal from the South Korean side.

The letter indicated that when such problems as inviolability between north and south are truly solved, mutual hostility and confrontation will be eliminated and an atmosphere of trust and cooperation will be created, an epoch-making turning point will be achieved in overall north-south relations, and a foundation for peace and peaceful reunification will be laid.

Commenting on the form of such parliamentary talks, the letter pointed out that the convening of a joint session of both assemblies or the forming of assembly delegations would be good.

The letter pointed out that a joint meeting of assemblies could be held using a method whereby national assembly members of both sides were charged with the same authority and responsibility, and the national assemblies of both sides were seated at the talks, and that in the case of national assembly delegation talks, with the delegations to include either the chairman or vice-chairman of the respective assemblies and suitable numbers of members of various political persuasions.

The letter proposed that working-level delegates appointed by the national assembly chairmen of both sides make preliminary contact in early May at Panmunjom to discuss problems bearing on parliamentary talks.

Ho Tam, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and a member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the session concerning the issue of parliamentary talks.

The session also discussed 1984 state budgetary performance and the 1985 state budget.

The letter to the South Korean National Assembly that was approved on 9 April in the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK was conveyed on that day to the South Korean side at Panmunjom.

The 10 April issue of BEIJING RIBAO also reported on the new peace proposal set forth in the session of the SPA of the DPRK under the title "Korean SPA Proposes North-South Parliamentary Talks."

XINHUA dispatches on 9 April and Beijing broadcasts on 10 April reported the content of the letter sent to the South Korean National Assembly as adopted by the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK.

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CSO: 4110/157

DAILY VIEWS 'WAR CONFAB' OF U.S., SOUTH IN WASHINGTON

SK091137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--The fabrication about the "deployment in the forward area" of the North's armed forces and "possibility of military provocation" of the North with which the U.S. imperialist brasshats and the South Korean puppet army stooges hurled slanders at us at the 7th meeting of the U.S.-South Korea "military committee" in Washington was motivated by heinous intention to justify the U.S. imperialists' prolonged occupation of South Korea and their deployment of reinforced mass destruction weapons of latest types there under this pretext, says MINJU CHOSON today.

Noting that those who are increasing the danger of aggression and war in Korea are none other than the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, the author of the commentary says:

Letting loose a string of sophism against us, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets pursue the ulterior aim of insulting our new peace proposal, justifying their war moves and stepping up their preparations for a war against the North.

Recent confabs between master and servant and the developments in all parts of South Korea show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, for all their lip-service to the improvement of relations through dialogue, are utterly indifferent to this, but are only seeking confrontation and war.

Whether peace is maintained or tensions are keyed up and danger of war increased in Korea entirely depends on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean side.

The U.S. imperialists must not cling to the aggressive and belligerent moves but withdraw from South Korea, taking along all kinds of destructive weapons and aggressor military personnel, and discard their aggressive designs on our country.

CSO: 4100/456

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS COMPATRIOTS DENOUNCE U.S., SOUTH KOREA

SK091210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--A meeting of overseas compatriots was held in Tokyo over March 14-15, according to newspapers of overseas compatriots.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Movement of Overseas Compatriots for Democracy and compatriots from Japan and 9 countries in the Americas and Europe, more than 100 in all.

Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminyon") and chairman of the preparatory committee of the meeting, delivered a keynote report at the meeting.

He said:

Today the supreme task of our nation is to build an independent and democratic reunified national state. It is due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression that Korea with a homogeneous nation remains divided into North and South and national sovereignty is violated.

The United States rigged up an anti-national and comprador political power in South Korea and put it up as a local protector dependent upon the United States.

In South Korea the successive dictatorial politics have established the absolute system of a man in power and the chief executor in power has extremely restricted freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration for the participation of broad masses in politics and forced an anti-communist system, scheming to lengthen the regime till his ruling capacity has reached the limit.

Noting that an overwhelming majority of the South Korean people oppose and reject the military dictatorial "regime," Pae Tong-ho called for fighting to the last moment of the victory of justice and truth.

Many figures in Japan and from the United States, West Germany and other countries made speeches on such subjects as national independence against

outside forces and anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy, anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, national unification and international solidarity, alliance of the movements abroad for democracy.

At the meeting Yi Chwa-yong, permanent advisor to the "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," delivered a report on its activity and then Ko Sun-cha, a Japan-Born Korean girl who was released after being jailed while studying in South Korea, made a report on the truth of atrocities committed by the fascist clique.

The meeting adopted a resolution, an appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad and a letter of request to the governments and political parties of various countries.

CSO: 4100/456

6 June 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTIGOVERNMENT, ANTI-U.S. STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Youths Attack Police Substations

SK090349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--Youths in Kwangju attacked three puppet police substations in the city on May 7 at a time when powerful anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations of South Korean students and people were taking place every day on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the heroic April popular uprising and the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to an AP report.

That evening more than 170 youths under the cover of darkness attacked three puppet police substations in Kwangju two to four kilometers apart and rapidly disappeared after the intensive attack at them for 3-5 minutes, throwing stones and iron scraps.

In the powerful attack of the youths, all of the window panes of the substations were smashed and two puppet policemen injured.

On the same day, more than 500 students of Seoul University held an anti-"government" meeting, at which they demanded an inquiry revealing the truth of the Kwangju uprising, denouncing the fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Campus Crack Down

SK090417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--No Tae-u, representative member of the South Korean puppet Democratic Justice Party, called together university presidents and college rectors on May 4 and clarified the so-called "stand of the 'Democratic Justice Party' towards the campus situation and its management."

Denouncing this as a plot for a harsher crackdown on campus, NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary Thursday says:

Crying that campus stability is essential for the stability of the political situation, he demanded appropriate measures to "call a halt" to the

developments in which students involve themselves in the conduct of the labor-management problem and the Kwangju incident and cause campus "disturbances."

His twaddle about "reduction of campus accommodation" was a threat to expel progressive students taking the van in the movement for democracy and his call for "termination of campus disturbances" meant tightening the noose around the neck of campus through the mobilization of repressive armed forces. The rigmarole of No Tae-u about the Kwangju labor-management problem was aimed at whitewashing the nation-butcher of his clique in massacring thousands of Kwangju people in cold blood and at driving a wedge between students and workers.

This is a vicious, dastardly and shameless act.

The so-called representative of a political party barks the same order with the puppet administration or Justice Ministry each time they crack down upon people. This proves that the very one commanding the repression is none other than the chieftains of the "Democratic Justice Party."

The fact that the man who goes under the name of the "representative member" of a ruling party openly agitates man-hunting and wields the baton in a repressive operation means how madly the Chon Tu-hwan group is plunging into a repressive offensive to block the action of the people against fascism and for democracy.

The puppets would be well advised to stop suppressing the people and step down from power as demanded by the people.

Antigovernment Protests Continue

SK100051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0018 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--More than 800 students of Seoul, Koryo, Yonsei and 13 other universities and colleges of South Korea assembled at Koryo University on May 6 and held the "second meeting of the General National Federation of Students" on the threshold of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

The meeting which was sponsored by the "General National Federation of Students" made public "May Declaration of Struggle for Democratic Politics and National Liberation."

That day students of 24 universities and colleges in Seoul made public a statement headlined "Our Stand on the Suppression of Books and Publications" and protested against the fascist junta's brutal suppression of progressive men of the press and publications.

On May 8 more than 500 students of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul held a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, demanding the resignation of the traitor-dictator Chon Tu-hwan and free labour union, according to a report.

When the puppet police tried to check the demonstration, firing tear gas canisters, the indignant students stubbornly fought, hurling stones and flame bottles at them.

Students of Sejong College in Seoul also strongly demanded an end to the suppression of students by the riot police.

Earlier, on the evening of May 7, many students in Kwangju raided three police substations and smashed their window panes and injured two policemen.

More than 800 students of Seoul University held the inaugural meeting of a committee of struggle for masses, democracy and national unification on the same day.

Plans to Suppress Students

SK110839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on May 10 held a "meeting" at the puppet supreme public procurator's office and raved, insulting the just struggle of students against fascism and for democracy as "group violence," that it should be severely punished without exception by applying the "National Security Law" and its "backstage manipulators be thoroughly fereted out" and detained, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is part of the suppressive moves further stepped up these days by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to put down the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students.

Students Continue Demonstration

SK111539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Over 1,000 students of Seoul University waged an anti-"government" demonstration on May 10, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

They chanted slogans demanding the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and denounced the crime of the fascist clique in brutally killing the participants of the Kwangju popular uprising by mobilizing puppet troops in May 1980.

The riot police madly cracked down upon the students, firing tear gas. But they continued their demonstration, not yielding to this.

On the same day the Federation of People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, an anti-fascist organisation of South Korea, sent an open letter to Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, demanding him to stop supporting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a military dictator.

Seoul Universities' Demonstrations

SK121030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--More than 500 students of Songgyungwan, Kukmin and Songsin Women's Universities and Toksong Women's and Hansong Colleges in Seoul assembled at Kukmin University on May 9 and staged a campus demonstration, shouting slogans denouncing the fascist crimes of the puppet clique after holding the "inaugural ceremony of the North Regional Council of the General National Federation of Students," according to South Korean press reports.

When they clashed with the puppet police while attempting to take to the streets, the students fought, hurling flame bottles and fire cotton sticks at them.

Students of Koryo, Hanyang and Kyongui Universities, University of Foreign Studies, Seoul Women's College and Kwangun Technical College in East Seoul assembled at the playing ground of University of Foreign Studies and waged a joint demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans after holding the "inaugural ceremony of the East Regional Council of the General National Federation of Students."

In their declaration issued that day the students said that one million students inheriting the spirit of the April struggle for democracy and the Kwangju resistance of the popular masses in May should join the mammoth ranks for democracy and national unification."

On May 9 upwards of 300 students of Sungjon University in Seoul held the "inaugural ceremony of a committee of struggle" for further strengthening the struggle against fascism and for democracy and staged a demonstration. On May 8 students of Yonsei University smashed the window panes of a police sub-station by hurling rocks at them.

Students of Chonnam and Choson Universities in South Cholla Province also held an anti-"government" demonstration on May 8.

Dissident Students 'Rounded Up'

SK121024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, flurried by the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of South Korean people, rounded up 17 dissident students from 12 universities in Seoul and four members of the two anti-fascist organisations on May 11 for the valiant demonstrations waged scattering anti-"government" leaflets in the campus and streets with the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising just at hand, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

The puppets are manoeuvring to refer them to "summary trials" for detention to prevent them from concentrating in Kwangju. Extremely fearful of the possible outbreak of another riot in Kwangju, the fascist junta plans to deploy huge police forces at bus terminals and railroad stations to check students buying tickets to Kwangju.

South's Repression of Students

SK120947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet high prosecution on May 10 called "a meeting of public safety chiefs-public procurators" and ordered them to ferret out and sternly punish the prime movers and backstage manipulators of campus rallies and demonstrations by invoking the "National Security Law."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Sunday brands this as another hideous fascist repressive offensive of the hangmen against the patriotic students.

The author of the commentary says:

The threat of the fascist clique that students would be "sternly punished" under the notorious "National Security Law" indicates that their repressive campaign is assuming new dimensions in its ferocity.

The puppets' outcry over "violent actions" and "creation of social confusion" is no more than sophism for justifying their brutal suppression.

It is a brazen robber-like act for them to bring charges against students in their just action, insulting it as a "violent action."

It is a righteous action for the South Korean students to turn out in rallies and demonstrations against fascism and for independence, democracy and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must discontinue their reckless repressive racket. Those who try to get something out of the fascist rule against the trend of the time will face a stern judgement by the people.

Algerian Students' Support

SK131535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--A meeting of students supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the South Korean students' anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle for democracy was held at the University of Tele-Communications and Science in Algeria on April 29.

Addressing the meeting, the chief of students of the university said that the South Korean students' anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle was a righteous struggle for independence, democracy and national reunification.

Noting that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a humanitarian one for removing the danger of war and achieving peace and valuing the future destiny of the nation, he said: The Algerian students support this proposal.

Other speakers including representative of students of the Algerian University and the Palestine Liberation Organisation held that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must withdraw from South Korea at once and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" put an end to the crackdown upon the just struggle of students.

CSO: 4100/456

DEMONSTRATIONS IN DENMARK FLAYS U.S., SOUTH

SK100047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0011 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Demonstrations were held in Denmark and Sweden in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification and in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on the occasion of May Day, the international holiday of the working class.

Figures of all walks of life who participated in the demonstration in Copenhagen on May 1 marched holding the flag of our country and placards reading "We support the Korean people's fighting cause," "We support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people," and "U.S. troops, get out of South Korea."

They loudly shouted slogans denouncing the aggressive war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique and their criminal moves to keep Korea divided indefinitely and supporting the just cause of the Korean people.

That day a demonstration was held in Stockholm under the sponsorship of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

The demonstrators marched through streets of the city carrying placards reading "We support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and "U.S. troops, get out of South Korea."

They shouted slogans condemning the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, marching in front of the U.S. Embassy and the house of the South Korean puppet ambassador in Stockholm.

CSO: 4100/456

S. KOREAN STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS EXAMINED

North Denounces Suppression, Crackdown

SK130404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0442 GMT 12 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 12 May commentary: "Reckless Suppressive Offensives"]

[Text] On 10 May, the puppet Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office held a so-called meeting of senior prosecutors in charge of public security, ordering that they ferret out ringleaders and the behind-the-scenes manipulators of the on-campus assemblies and demonstrations and sternly punish those involved by applying the National Security Law.

Meanwhile, the puppet Culture and Information Ministry has decided to expand the crackdown on so-called impure and illegal publications throughout South Korea until the end of June.

The puppets issued such a suppressive order while contemptuously terming the democratization movement of the youths and the students, which had been becoming intensified in recent days, as a radical violent act and an act of creating social confusion. This is another of the hangmen's outrageous fascist suppressive offensives against patriotic youths and students.

To date, whenever mass demonstrations have been staged by the youths and students in South Korea, the puppets have kicked up large-scale suppressive rackets. On this occasion, the fascist clique threatened that it would sternly deal with the students involved by invoking even the notorious National Security Law. This shows that the rascals' suppressive schemes are becoming more vicious.

The puppets' remarks concerning violent acts and creation of social confusion are nothing but a sophistry aimed at justifying their barbarous suppressive schemes. The actual ringleaders creating social confusion while wielding violence in South Korea are none other than the military hooligans.

Because of the fascist clique's barbarous rule, South Korea is becoming more a place of fascism and a human hell. Freedom and human rights are being mercilessly trampled underfoot, and the people's living is being reduced to an extremely wretched situation.

This notwithstanding, they regard the just acts of the youths and students as a crime, insulting those acts as violent. We cannot but say that this is a shameless brigandish act.

Assembly and demonstration are basic democratic rights. The South Korean youths and students are turning out at the assemblies and demonstration struggles while opposing fascism and calling for independence, democracy, and reunification. This is a just act.

Far from meeting the just demands of the youths and students, the puppets are trying to intensify suppression. This fully exposes the rascals as a despicable high-handed ruling bunch that cannot maintain its power even a moment without depending on guns and bayonets.

At the moment, the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by the youths and students continues daily in South Korea. The youths and students have risen up in Seoul, Kwangju, and Inchon, issuing a declaration for struggle during the month of May for democratic politics and national liberation. They are doggedly struggling, demanding the resignation of the dictator.

The puppets are running wild with suppression to block the ever-intensifying anti-U.S. proindependence, and antidictatorial democratization struggle by the youths and students. But, wielding guns and bayonets cannot block the forceful advance of justice and patriotism by the youths and students in South Korea. This is a reckless act and, on the contrary, will only bring about the result of helping further raise the struggle spirit of the youths and students.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop its reckless suppressive rackets. Those who are running amok to gain something through fascist rule while running counter to the current of the times cannot escape the stern judgment of the people.

No Tae-u Scored for Remarks

SK100248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 8 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May commentary: "Conspiracy To Strengthen Campus Suppression"]

[Text] At a 4 May meeting with university presidents, puppet DJP Chairman No Tae-u revealed the DJP's positions on the so-called campus situation and the administration of school affairs. While babbling that campus stability is a basic factor determining political stability; that students are engaging in labor disputes, matters dealing with the Kwangju situation, and other matters; and that students are committing campus disturbances, he called on universities to take appropriate measures to prevent such developments in the situation. Such a conspiracy is part of a desperate maneuver to strengthen student suppression. No Tae-u's talk clearly shows this plot. What he meant by the reduction of the student quota for universities is expelling from universities progressive students who have led the movement for democracy. What he meant by the prevention of campus disturbances is further subjecting the campus to the yoke of suppression by mobilizing forces of suppression.

According to reports, the puppets plan to inspect eight universities. This shows that their maneuver to suppress the campus is becoming more outspoken with each passing day. No Tae-u's babble about the Kwangju situation and labor disputes in this way or that way is aimed at concealing their act of massacring several thousand people--their act of butchering the nation--and driving a wedge between youths, students and workers. This is a vicious, mean, and shameless maneuver.

The so-called party representative hurled words of thunder which the executive and judicial branches use every time they suppressed the people. This clearly shows that it is the DJP's heads themselves who mastermind suppression. The democratization of the campus and society which youths, students, and the people are eagerly looking forward to has not been realized yet. Even though remarks on political development or localization of democracy are exchanged at this function or that, nothing has changed in reality. Human rights and civil rights continue to be violated under unchanging dictatorial rule, and the people are subjected to the status of a lack of rights like slaves. The very reason for this situation is that the DJP's hoodlums are carrying out matters high-handedly while holding power.

No Tae-u is traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist servant, his hands, arms and legs. He plotted to conduct massacre operations in Kwangju jointly with Chon Tu-hwan, and acted as the leader in massacring the people by mobilizing the special airborne unit. In a word, he is a fascist hangman and a butcher of the nation just like traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The ruling party's chairman in name only has openly instigated a manhunt and become the first to suppress the people. This again shows how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring is committing acts of violence in an effort to frustrate the people's aspiration to oppose fascism and pursue democracy. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is conducting all-out operations of suppression in an effort to soothe the people's antidictatorial spirit, which is growing high with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising. However, the puppets' suppression will open no exit for them.

The South Korean people call for the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and for the abolition of dictatorial rule. They will not stop their struggle for even a moment. The fighting against the puppets' fascist suppressive offensive in a more organized and vigorous manner by the South Korean youths, students, and people is evidence of this. The fascist clique must act with discretion, recognizing that it will face more violent protests if it deals with the people's just demands with guns and bayonets. The South Korean people call for the resignation of the fascist clique from the seat of power. After stopping the suppression of the people, resignation is the best choice for the puppets.

CSO: 4110/158

DAILY FLAYS U.S.-S. KOREA SECURITY MEETING

SK110453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Commenting on the annual security consultative meeting between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in Washington, MINJU CHOSON May 11 says:

The meeting was a very adventurous war huddle intended to rapidly reinforce the aggression forces in South Korea, round off the joint military operational system and hasten at faster pace their preparations for a nuclear war and a chemical war in their desperate bid to start another war of aggression, a nuclear war, in Korea at any cost.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are spreading the lie that we intend to "invade the South," reversing black and white with a whole string of trash about the North's armed forces, "forward deployment" and "attack-oriented deployment" and so on. This is ridiculous outpourings of shameless ones accustomed to reversing black and white.

In setting afloat these lies they seek to conceal their aggressive designs, legalise the permanent presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea, occupy the whole of Korea by hastening the preparations for a war of aggression and, furthermore, invade other countries.

Should the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in the increase of tensions and provocation of a new war, paying no heed to our fair and aboveboard proposals for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they would have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

CSO: 4100/456

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL IDOLIZATION DECRIED

Seoul NAEOE TONGSIN in Korean No 423, 22 Feb 85 pp 1C-8C

[Text] Last January 28 a Radio Pyongyang commentary, "Uniting around Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il is a completely decisive guarantee of the great cause of Chucho and the revolution," asserted that Kim Chong-il is the one and only successor, with "exceptional ideological and theoretical perspicacity, outstanding and tested leadership art, and infinitely noble Communist moral character," showing the intensity of their running around madly to idolize Kim Chong-il in the extreme.

Furthermore, in that short commentary which is no more than five writing pad pages even when that long title is included, repeating about 10 times "Unite like an iron wardrobe around Kim Chon-il" and "Unite firmly around the comrade leader" demonstrates the seriousness of the opposition which has arisen in the course of constructing the succession system and the growing urgency of the task of idolizing Kim Chong-il in order to block factional fragmentation by insisting on "unconditionality and absoluteness."

Actually, the idolization of Kim Chong-il outstrips the pretensions in the idolization of Kim Il-song in the early stages of the construction of the system of Kim Il-song's one-man dictatorial rule. If we divide these pretensions into rather broad categories, we can distinguish such fabrications and exaggerations as the glorification of the lineage, "outstanding leadership ability," and "noble features and moral character."

Glorification of the Lineage

As for the glorification of the lineage, in the course of idolizing Kim Il-song they emphasized that point by glorifying not only him but also his great-grandfather Kim Ung-u as the hero who sank the General Sherman (August, 1866) and his grandfather Kim Po-hyong, his father Kim Hyong-chik, his mother Kang Pan-sok, his uncle Kim Hyong-kwon, and his younger brother Kim Chol-chu, all from that one family, as "zealous anti-Japanese fighters." Now they hold up Kim Chong-il's mother Kim Chong-suk as an "Indefatigable anti-Japanese fighter" and are turning Kim Chong-il's birthplace into a "sacred spot."

The glorification of Kim Chong-suk began in the latter half of the 1970s with the erection of a bronze statue of her at her birthplace in Hoeryong country in North Hamgyong province and the construction of a museum there. Then, beginning with the establishment of the Hoeryong area as the "Kim Chong-suk Revolutionary Struggle Historical District," they have even gone so far as to produce and perform operas, movies and dances in which she is the heroine and to have people study as educational materials notes, including reminiscences, that they have compiled. Furthermore, they have changed the name of Sinp'a county in Yanggang province to Kim Chong-suk county, have changed the name of Sinp'a town to Kim Chong-suk town, and have changed the name of Sinp'a Senior Middle School to Kim Chong-suk Senior Middle School. In addition, they are having all levels of party and social organizations hold "meetings to report on Mrs. Kim Chong-suk accomplishments" and are engaging in various forms of frenzied activity, such as "the work of paying great respect" at the so-called "Tomb of the Heroes of the Revolution."

Also concealing the facts that Kim Chong-il's birthplace, as is widely known, is (Okeyanskaya) in the Soviet Far East and that he was called Kim Shura (the nickname for Alexander), they have concocted the story that he was born at a secret guerrilla base in the hallowed Sanjiyon region of Mt. Paekdu. They are making much of this, displaying all sorts of fakery such as constructing a "Monument Commemorating his Birth" at his "Birth-home" and making the Sanjiyon region "The Hallowed Ground of Kim Chong-il."

The Fabrication of "Outstanding Leadership Ability"

Mobilizing all the propaganda organs of North Korea, day after day they are engaging in idolizing propaganda which tediously marshalls florid language in a style that calls Kim Chong-il "a great leader who flawlessly personifies to the highest degree the outstanding features and character of the inheritor of the great cause of chuche and the revolution" (Radio Pyongyang January 28 commentary) and says "he is leading us on the one direct path to victory in the great cause of chuche and the revolution with extraordinary insight and outstanding leadership art and resourcefulness which penetrates clearly into revolution and construction in their entirety" (NODONG SINMUN editorial).

Furthermore, in order to demonstrate his "leadership ability" they single out the construction of the Chuche Tower, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study Hall, the Pyongyang Obstetrical Hospital, and the Mansudae Assembly Hall and Ice Rink, along with his proposal of the "Four Great Construction Projects" and his promotion of the "movement for the creation of the speed of the 80's," as his administrative achievements.

Meanwhile, beginning with the construction of the "Kim Chong-il Museum" at Kim Il-song University in 1975, entering the 80's they have had all the colleges in North Korea build a "Kim Chong-il Museum" and have had "Kim Chong-il Labor Halls" and Kim Chong-il Commemorative Halls" established at every level of government organs, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Also, they have been vigorously pushing the study of Kim Chong-il's "extraordinary ideologico-theory and insight" through seminars on Kim Chong-il's

theses such as "Revolutionary Leadership Stance" and "On Chuche Ideology," through newly organized instruction on "Kim Chong-il's revolutionary thought" in formal courses at every school level, and, beginning in 1984, through an adjustment of the allocation of class hours to a ratio of 10 percent on Kim Il-song and 90 percent on Kim Chong-il.

Fabrication of "Noble Features and Moral Character"

They are turning up the heat, propagandizing their fabricated image of Kim Chong-il as though he were "a benevolent leader of the people who possesses the noble features and moral character of loving the people ardently and doing everything for the people."

What they have fabricated to use in the glorification of his features and moral character is none other than the "True Record of Kim Chong-il's Moral Character." In this "True Record of Kim Chong-il's Moral Character," they have recorded, in the form of memoranda, fabricated episodes of Kim Chong-il displaying from the time he was young infinite loyalty and supreme filial piety toward Kim Il-song and translating into action the "warm affection for the people" he bears in his heart.

For example, they use such trivial stories as that Kim Chong-il, from his youth was not only exceedingly filial but also brighter than others, in 1952, during the war, when he was in northeastern China where he had fled with his 10-year old sister, sent a letter to Kim Il-song saying that his siblings were well and that his sister Kim Kyong-hui had grown a lot over the past year. To show realistically how much she had grown, he traced Kim Kyong-hui's hands and feet on a sheet of white paper and included it with his letter.

Also, this work contains such embellishments as that he sent out a plane to rescue a fishing boat in distress from the Sinp'o fisheries bureau and that he stayed in the Party Central Offices receiving reports until dawn without closing his eyes for a moment until all the crew members were saved.

Furthermore, they have composed some 50 or so songs praising Kim Chong-il's "features and moral character," including "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," "We Will Revere the Comrade Leader," "We Will Be Loyal Generation after Generation," "The Song of the Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il," "We Are the Personal Guards, the Do-or-die Unit," and "Let Us Defend the Party Center to Our Last Breath." They have published these songs as "A Collection of Songs of Loyalty" and distributed them to the people. Take as an example the lyrics to "The Song of the Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il." It is composed of detestable lyrics which defame our nation's sacred ground of Mt. Paekdu with such lines as "The blue skies over Mt. Paekdu are embraced in one body, rays of guiding light shine down upon Korea....our dear comrade leader, that glorious name comrade Kim Chong-il....," and insanelly elevate Kim Chong-il.

Furthermore, they demand that everyone must make it their duty to sing the songs collected in the "Collection of Songs of Loyalty" and they even force workers to submit to being tested on those songs every time they are tested on their skills for promotion.

Furthermore, in glorifying Kim Chong-il, by periodically holding "Assemblies for Pledging Loyalty" to Kim Chong-il and "Convocations to Recite the Words of Kim Chong-il," they display puerile, oafish and obscene affectations which are painful to watch with open eyes.

Other

Entering into the 80's, they turned the heat higher in their idolization of Kim Chong-il. Calling Kim Chong-il's birthday, which was designated a holiday in 1976 and has been celebrated with all sorts of festivities, a "great national holiday," they have been putting on gigantic festive events, including a "Young People's Arts Festival." They have changed the terms they use to refer to his activities, elevating his status by saying "on-the-spot guidance" rather than "practical guidance" and "Instructions" rather than "words." They also are demanding that portraits of Kim Chong-il the same size as those of Kim Il-song be hung in every home and workplace.

Furthermore, they have elevated their titles for Kim Chong-il. In the 70's he was called "Party Center," "Dear Comrade Leader," "The Inheritor of the Great Cause of the Revolution," and "The Guiding Star of the Revolution." In the 80's they have elevated him higher and call him "a brilliant leader revered throughout the world," "the benevolent father of the people," "Supreme Commander," "the Sun of the People," and "an outstanding military strategist."

In addition, they have been displaying pretensions that are supreme insanity, including having people throughout North Korea with the name Chong-il all change their names and setting up commemorative steles and historical markers wherever Kim Chong-il has been.

In regard to such a game of idolizing Kim Chong-il, it is essential to understand correctly, before they materialize, the dangerous factors which will arise after he seizes supreme power through this scheme to construct an extremely bellicose and adventurist Kim Chong-il system.

9953

CSO: 4107/125

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EFFECTS OF NORTH KOREA'S JOINT VENTURE LAW EXAMINED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 428, 29 Mar 85

[Text] North Korea is making some positive inroads in its relations with the West of late in conjunction with its Joint Venture Law.

One of the tangible results is the "Nakwon Department Store" built jointly by North Korea's "Nakwon Trading Company" and Japan's "Korea-Japan Company, Ltd.," and another is a 46-story hotel in Pyongyang built jointly by North Korea's "First Equipment Import Corporation" and the French construction company "Compagnie (Pailloner)."

The "Nakwon Department Store" carries clothing, furniture, musical instruments, industrial products, daily necessities and food items and maintains 31 shops and branch stores in Pyongyang and other areas, and with the opening of its store on 18 February lays claim to being the first result of North Korea's Joint Venture Law.

And according to terms of a contract concluded on 1 October of last year in which both sides put up 50 percent of overall construction costs, it was understood that the hotel on which construction has been started will be built within a construction period of 2 years and 7 months, and will be known as the "Yanggakdo International Hotel."

All of the facts about this hotel, which is designed in the style of a pagoda, such as its total area of 87 thousand square meters, have been derived from broadcasts out of Beijing.

In addition, North Korea has been expanding its contacts in such areas as inviting a delegation of Brazil's "(Kobaek) General Trading Corporation" to Pyongyang to hold talks (3-4) with North Korea's "State Administration Council" Premier Kang Song-san, and it is known that a 4-member delegation headed by the "Undok Corporation" President Kim Chong-hyon of North Korea entered Australia for a planned stay of 20 days.

North Korea has for some time pushed its policy of penetration of western nations, but one of the patterns to emerge recently in their relations with the West can be said to be that more positive inroads than at any other time have been made since the promulgation of the Joint Venture Law on 8 September of last year.

North Korea promulgated the Joint Venture Law with the objective of obtaining Western capital and technology, but as for implementation ordinances, not only have no follow-up measures been implemented, such as a income tax law or a foreign currency control law, but the social conditions for doing so have themselves not been established, with the result that they are being ignored by Western nations.

It was in this context that North Korea commenced joint operation of the "Nakwon Department Store, and started construction of the "Yanggakdo International Hotel" as a joint venture with "Compagnie (Pailloner)" of France. The latter project was restarted after both sides broke off negotiations for a period of time.

Little detail is available about the process involved in these two joint projects or the form of the joint ventures, but what facts are available are a concrete manifestation of to just what extent North Korea is pursuing contacts with the West.

In addition to the 14 delegations that North Korea dispatched overseas during January, including visits to Romania and Malta by Vice Premier Kong Chin-t'ae for talks on expanding economic cooperation and promoting bilateral cooperation, some 12 delegations from 10 nations were invited to Pyongyang.

Continuing on into February, such activity on the part of North Korea in its foreign relations gives the appearance of a positive offensive in penetration of the West and foreign contacts.

Along with an invitation for President "Masahiro" of the Japanese trading company "Yushin Shoji" to visit Pyongyang, North Korea has hosted banquets for various nations' trade representatives resident in North Korea, including one at "Okryu Hall on 12 February."

In addition, a delegation headed by SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] Chairman Nam Chae-hwan was dispatched to "Naples during 21-24 February" for the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party Youth League, the primary opposition party of Italy, at which time he asked for the Italian Communist Party to play a positive role in improving relations with Italy.

It is also known that inroads have been sought in relations with EC member nations, including visits by Hwang Chang-yŏp to Austria, Spain and West Germany, and by Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Yang Hyŏng-sŏp to Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, to ask for cooperation in matters of economic cooperation and interchange related to the Joint Venture Law.

Further, in northern European countries such as Denmark and Sweden, where there had been scandals such as the expulsion of diplomats as the result of drug smuggling and the like by resident North Korean embassy personnel, ambassadors have been replaced and an attempt made to restore their lost image, and a trade delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn has visited Sweden.

This North Korean maneuvering cannot exclude Japan as one of its objectives.

Having restricted its relations with North Korea following the bomb assassination atrocity committed by North Korea in Burma, Japan is showing signs of easing those restrictions against North Korea of late, and the indications are that North Korea is exhibiting greater positivism.

A formal invitation was sought out from the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) with the ostensible objective of requesting participation by Japanese teams in various events taking place in Pyongyang, along with reopening sports interchanges that had been suspended and reactivating the role of the "Japan-Korea Conference on Sports Interchange," which had existed in name only after 1982, but when Kim Se-jin, secretary of the North Korean Sports Guidance Bureau visited Tokyo, North Korea made known its interest in participating in such events as the preliminary matches for Asian soccer for the Tokyo World Cup, Hiroshima Marathon and Kobe Universiad, and thus revealed their movement in strengthening relations with Japan through sporting events.

The objective of these movements by North Korea has to do with weakening Japan's support for the 1988 Seoul Olympics and 1986 Asian Games when an executive delegation of the Japanese Olympic Committee makes an expected visit to Pyongyang next year, but looked at from the standpoint of the content and structure of North Korean interchange with Japan to date, it cannot be viewed as other than being interrelated with the manipulation of the model of the "Nakwon Department Store" built in Pyongyang by joint venture with the "Korea-Japan Co. Ltd." using the Joint Venture Law, and as a link in making inroads in relations with the West.

When viewed in the context of being a series of moves that show the extent of North Korea's concern with its contacts with and penetration of Western nations, all of these facts can be taken to show just how urgent and necessary North Korea considers its contacts with the West to be.

The point is that North Korea opened the "Nakwon Department Store" and undertook the joint construction of the "Yanggakdo International Hotel" under circumstances where even though it had promulgated the Joint Venture Law, no follow-up measures had been implemented, and is propagandizing them as precedents which prove the credibility of the Joint Venture Law, and that despite that, it has made no comment on its content, so that what we know about it has been learned from broadcasts out of Beijing.

The fact that all of these facts have been learned from Beijing broadcasts can be viewed as a reflection of a situation in which North Korea cannot comment on the details of its joint ventures and is trying to justify them, and in which things have not turned out as hoped for a variety of reasons.

The reason is that, in looking at the lifestyle and standard of living of the North Korean populace, the people do not have the kind of life in which they could freely use a department store, and even granting that they could, there are profound differences in their way of life as compared to the

Western free world. Nevertheless, North Korea used the joint venture not only to open a department store with 31 shops and branch stores, but also to join hands with the so-called "Korea-Japan Co. Ltd." to gain the easiest access to Japan.

Just as North Korea made the Nakwon Department Store into a precedent for the Joint Venture Law, such is the same objective and intention with the "Yanggakdo International Hotel." It was precisely these factors that led North Korea to not widely propagandize these issues domestically.

Recognizing the potential for Western investments in joint ventures already under way using Western capital as being greater than just seeking actual profit from them, and seeking to weaken the international public opinion which hemmed them in, they first of all are plotting to cast off their aura of isolation, and ultimately to recover from their economic plight through the acquisition of Western capital and technology.

Viewed from the standpoint that the series of movements made by North Korea recently to establish precedents for the Joint Venture Law while taking pains with making inroads in relations with the West have their primary objective in improving their image in international society, there is no reason to believe that the incident in which they seized a fishing boat on the high seas in the Yellow Sea on 5 February was accidental.

The reason is that, in contrast to past incidents, North Korea repatriated the fishermen within a comparatively short period of time after getting them to falsely claim to have violated its territorial waters, and thereby bringing into sharp relief that their position was peaceful.

Of course one also has to consider the fact that it was also the result of no good whatsoever coming from a long-term incarceration of the fishermen by North Korea or any attempt to brainwash them, and that holding them over a long period of time would only serve to prove that the kidnapping was in fact plotted in advance.

However, in contrast with the noisy incidents of the past, when they have used kidnapped fishermen to conceal their true motives and to rationalize their scheming, the press conference that was contrived to manipulate the fishermen was only made use of inside the country, and was not reported overseas at all.

In other words, North Korea forcibly kidnapped the fishermen, made them testify that they had violated territorial waters, and then sent them home without any fanfare as a form of window dressing to highlight their peaceful position.

In so doing, they hoped to ameliorate international public opinion which looked askance at them or held them at arm's length, and thereby to garner support in the form of an environment more favorable for the Joint Venture Law while at the same time increasing the persuasiveness of their claims.

In addition, recent North Korean attempts to press for reopening of diplomatic relations with Burma through certain communist nations are a link in their efforts to make inroads with the West from the standpoint of recovering their international image.

This is due to the fact that the Burma bomb assassination incident delivered a decisive blow to their external activities, and to the extent that they cannot alter international opinion concerning the incident, whatever claims they make will not be accepted in the international community.

The fact that North Korea is pursuing such scheming, using whatever means at its disposal, to reopen diplomatic ties with Burma without apologizing to the ROK as the victim of the Burma bomb assassination incident, stems from their attempt to contrive decisive opportunities to alter international opinions and perceptions about them.

Should they be successful in this attempt, not only will they be able to rationalize their stereotyped demands with regard to the Burma bomb assassination incident itself, but also as concerns their demands in the area of issues involving South Korea and the United States, including, for example, their unreasonable position and claims concerning south-north dialogue, their demands that the opening of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul be blocked, and those involving tripartite talks, including their stereotyped propaganda about the ROK's preparations to invade the north, withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and contact with the United States, and as a result there would be no necessity for them to re-evaluate their methods so as to create conditions favorable to easy and spontaneous inroads in relations with Western nations.

Consequently, it is expected that North Korea's scheming to make inroads in its relations with the West will in the future enter a stage of increased diversity, multiplicity and intensity, that there will be additional layers of plotting to attain their ends, and that there will be an increased level of activity in this regard.

9062

CSO: 4107/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KWP LEADER SPEAKS FOR NORTH-SOUTH PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Statement made by Hŏ Chŏng-suk, secretary of the KWP Central Committee.]

[Text] As previously reported, at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] discussions were held concerning the adoption of concrete measures to attain a national orientation and trust between north and south and to ease tensions in the nation, and a letter to be sent to the South Korean National Assembly was approved.

Focusing deep concern on the development of the unfavorable situation in the nation, the letter proposed that talks be held between our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly to force a breakthrough in the deadlock that has been created, and that a joint statement of inviolability be made.

This proposal of ours, which offers bright prospects for the future in easing daily worsening tensions, eliminating the threat of war and achieving peace and peaceful reunification, is arousing considerable sympathy and reaction on the part of all the Korean people, both at home and abroad, and among political and social circles around the world.

I fervently support this tremendous proposal which reflects the single-minded wish of our people and the urgent demands of the times, and which illuminates the path for easing tensions and for peace.

Today the easing of tensions, preventing war and maintaining peace on the Korean Peninsula are issues of vital concern which bear upon the destiny of the people and the future of the nation.

Our new proposal on holding north-south parliamentary talks and issuing a joint statement on inviolability reflects the position of the KWP on doing whatever is necessary to rapidly solve the problem of preserving peace which bears upon the life or death of the people.

We recognize the need to hold tripartite talks in which we, the United States and South Korea participate in order to eliminate once and for all the threat of war from the Korean Peninsula and to guarantee a stable peace.

However, in circumstances where the other side has not responded positively to our just proposal for tripartite talks and where nothing useful has developed, we could not sit idly by and wait for someone to give us peace, content to watch the worsening tension.

Our position is that even before the tripartite talks which can completely solve the problem of peace in our nation are convened, we should devote all our effort to whatever means can bring us one step closer to easing tensions, and solve the problem among ourselves.

This new peace proposal discussed and agreed upon by the SPA embodies the peace-loving position of our party of properly combining the strength of north and south so as to remove nation and people from the threat of war and alleviate tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

This new peace proposal describes the most rational method for properly solving the problem of alleviating tension and of guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula under the actual circumstances of our nation. If the problem of national peace which bears directly on the destiny of our countrymen is to be properly solved, a form of dialogue must be selected which makes it possible to achieve a consensus of opinion on the part of the broad levels and classes, parties and factions of north and south.

Inasmuch as our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly are broadly composed of political personages of various political persuasions, if parliamentary talks are convened, some degree of national consensus can be formed and the problems that are posed can be fully solved.

Our expression of the opinion in this SPA that it would be good to conduct parliamentary talks as either talks by delegations from both sides' national assemblies or as a joint seating of both sides' assemblies further proves that our proposal is a flexible and broad-minded proposal.

If tensions are to be eased in our nation and a path to peace and peaceful reunification opened, first of all the longstanding mistrust and misunderstanding between north and south must be alleviated and an atmosphere of trust and understanding created.

This can be realized only when the problem of guaranteeing the mutual inviolability of north and south is solved.

It was on this basis that we recognized that the issuance of a joint statement on inviolability at north-south parliamentary talks is the most rational way of doing so.

If this problem is solved at north-south parliamentary talks, hostility and confrontation between north and south will be eliminated and national unity attained, and on that basis the problem of adopting a declaration of inviolability can also be easily solved at high-level north-south political talks.

If north-south parliamentary talks are convened and the problem of easing tensions solved, not only will good conditions and a proper environment be created for vigorously promoting north-south dialogue, including a reconvened north-south economic summit and Red Cross talks, and for realizing tripartite talks, but beyond that the preservation of peace in Asia and the world will be greatly facilitated.

I insist that north-south parliamentary talks, which have such epoch-making significance in attaining national-orientation and trust between north and south and in solving the problem of easing national tensions, be convened as soon as possible.

The obligation and duty ascribed to political figures in north and south in bringing about north-south parliamentary talks are extremely large.

There are differences in ideology and system between north and south and their political ideas and doctrines are not the same, but those cannot serve as a reason or basis for not holding north-south parliamentary talks to come to terms on the vital interests of the nation and the people.

When the young generations of north and south worry about the future of the nation and insist that bilateral talks be held, our political figures cannot stand on the sidelines.

This is the time for achieving peace not by words but by action.

I see no reason or basis by which the South Korean National Assembly and political parties could reject our new proposal which is based on the patriotic and pro-national position of not fighting among ourselves, but only of living peacefully without biases of any kind.

We look forward to the members of every political party in South Korea engaging in serious discussion of our new peace proposal in their newly convening national assembly, and to their sending us an affirmative response.

The KWP has always looked upon the destiny of the party and the fate of the nation as one in the same, and whenever there is work to be done on behalf of nation and people, makes it its unswerving policy to do it by embracing everyone, regardless of whether they are communist or nationalist, in the north or in the south, and no matter what political beliefs, views or party affiliations they may have.

Our party will be loyal to the end to the national obligation that it has been entrusted with in implementing the new peace proposal adopted by the current SPA, and will devote all its faith and effort to bringing about a great turning point on the path of national orientation, trust and peace, and to writing a new chapter in the history of the nation, as we celebrate this year the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation.

9062

CSO: 4110/156

PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSED FOR POLITICAL OFFENSIVE

Seoul TONG A ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Yi Nak-yon]

[Text] North Korea's coming forward on the 9th of this month to propose South-North parliamentary talks may be understood as an attempt to achieve their goal--three party talks--while at the same time aiming at propaganda effectiveness abroad.

Yang Hyong-sop, Chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], in his letter to [ROK] National Assembly Speaker Ch'ae Mun-sik and to representatives of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], New Democratic Party [NDP] and the Korea National Party [KNP], used the national name "Taehan minguk" [Republic of Korea] at the heading of the letter and at the end he said "with expressions of respect," courteously using a warm and intimate style.

One wonders whether this attitude doesn't originate in a calculated effort to conceal their intentions and maximize the effect in improving their image abroad.

Since liberation, North Korea has repeatedly proposed, in accordance with its so-called united front strategy, political talks among various parties of the South and North and representatives of social organizations. The present proposal for parliamentary talks may also be seen as an extension of this.

Six days before daring to carry out the [invasion of] 25 June [1950], on 19 June 1950, the North Korean SPA passed a resolution to "achieve peaceful unification through South-North parliamentary union. Later, through "appeals" and "letters" they have come forward all along with [proposals for] South-North political negotiations.

However, compared with past proposals for talks between political parties and social organizations, the current proposal for parliamentary talks, though it would be a more or less truncated meeting, [shows that] there is basically no change in the North Korean strategy for a complete resolution of the issue of unification on the basis of political negotiations.

This attitude of North Korea's has always contrasted greatly with that of South Korea, which has sought to approach the question of unification gradually and functionally. In the present case as well, for North Korea to come forward with a proposal to hold parliamentary talks in addition, after South-North economic talks and red cross talks are already set for next month, again reveals their true intentions.

Economic talks and red cross talks constitute a dialogue that approaches unification gradually and functionally. Moreover, given that such talks are likely to operate as an occasion for the exposure of the weaknesses of the North Korean system, one wonders whether North Korea hasn't been thinking of the need to draw attention to political talks that aim at political propaganda, while also stealing the lustre from the economic and red cross talks.

There is a high probability that North Korea came forward with the present [proposal for] parliamentary talks as a plan to rob the economic talks and red cross talks of their lustre.

One can see that political talks of the dialogue type are more useful for propaganda than for actual effectiveness. Moreover, one can see that the North Korean side has all along chosen the method of political negotiations due to the fact that North Korea speaks with a "single voice," while [South] Korea has "many voices."

In January of last year North Korea settled on the method of three-party talks in the SPA and proposed such talks to Korea and the United States, following this up with the current proposal for South-North parliamentary talks made at the 4th session of the 7th SPA, thus hinting that the parliamentary talks were a means for proceeding to three party talks.

Yang Hyong-sop's letter revealed their intentions even more clearly.

The letter stated that "North-South parliamentary talks will not only open up bright prospects for improvement of North-South relations, but also will bring about promotion of three-party talks to guarantee a stable peace," and also mentioned that "if there is agreement on peace between North and South, the suspicions of the United States concerning our three-party talks proposal will dissipate and the United States should have no further difficulty in accepting it."

In particular, one can see their true intentions in their timing of the parliamentary talks proposal, as North Korea's choice of the time just before President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States showed an absence of an aggressive attitude toward the South, thus trying to create an atmosphere for realizing three party talks.

Last year North Korea brought up the issues of concluding a peace treaty and a joint South-North non-aggression declaration while proposing three-party talks. However, in the present proposal for parliamentary talks these issues are split up and the sequence changed, and they proposed holding parliamentary talks and announcing a "joint declaration of non-aggression" even before three-party talks take place.

This proposal also seems to originate in the calculation that in a situation where they can't get the United States and South Korea to agree on three-party talks, if they were to hold South-North parliamentary talks and announce a South-North non-aggression declaration, they might be able to try to induce three-party talks directly, without going through talks between political authorities on both sides.

Recently, right after the 10.26 incident [the assassination of former President Park Chung Hee on 26 October 1979], in January 1980, North Korea sent letters in the name of Premier Yi Chong-ok and Vice-chairman Kim Il to several hundred ROK politicians, and even to overseas Koreans, proposing South-North talks between political parties and social organizations.

It is a telling fact, having a subtle situational similarity, that North Korea chose to send the present letter proposing parliamentary talks at a time when major political changes were occurring in South Korea after the 12 February general elections and also at a time when the 11th National Assembly had concluded, but the 12th National Assembly had not yet convened.

In particular, one can see that North Korea is zeroing in on this moment when there is a diversity of views on unification being present in South Korea among the political opposition and in student society.

It looks as if North Korea has decided that the present South Korean situation is a time of divided national opinion and weakness, and secretly intends to attempt to provoke internal confusion in South Korea.

Notwithstanding the fact that a non-aggression declaration or the conclusion of a treaty are basically issues that must be resolved between the authorities on both sides, North Korea shows the "grammatical inconsistency" of proposing that these be negotiated and declared at [joint] parliamentary talks. This must be seen as being due to motives of their own.

One can say it may perhaps even be that through the current proposal, North Korea is using a certain weakness that stems from the fact that South Korea is an open society, and is testing the internal solidarity of South Korean society.

The question of whether or not the purpose of North Korea's proposal for South-North parliamentary talks is as in Yang Hyong-sop's letter, to "eliminate the danger of war and alleviate the tense situation," is likely to be judged by the attitude with which they approach next month's economic and red cross talks.

Experts point out that the sincerity of the North Korean attitude will be evidenced in the greater sincerity they show in actually advancing the economic and red cross talks already underway, rather than coming forward with [proposals for] South-North parliamentary talks, which seem to be more greatly focused on political propaganda effects.

In this respect, the significance of the 2nd round of economic talks on the 17th of next month and the 8th round of red cross talks from the 27th through the 30th of next month for the improvement of South-North relations becomes even greater.

What is the Supreme People's Assembly?

As provided by the North Korean constitution, North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] is the highest organ of sovereignty, carrying out such matters as deciding laws and approving the budget. In actuality, it is merely an organ with nominal powers which formally ratifies decisions of the party. The SPA has one representative chosen for every 30,000 people in the population, and currently has 615 members. The current SPA is the 7th and was elected on the basis of an election held on 28 February 1982.

The term of the 572 representatives of the 1st SPA elected in balloting held on 25 August 1948 was 3 years, but they continued in office for 9 years. The constitutional term of the 2nd SPA was 4 years, but it continued for 5 years. In reality, the term of the SPA has been adjusted at will accordingly to the needs of the Korean Workers Party [KWP]. The current constitutional term of office is 4 years.

Election of representatives for the 1st and 2nd SPA required balloting with black and white ballot boxes, in which "yes" votes were placed in the white box and "no" votes in the black box. However, beginning with the 3rd election the ballots, on which were written the name of the sole candidate, were placed in a single ballot box and selection of representatives was conducted with 100 percent of the voters voting and 100 percent "yes" voting.

At the time of the 1st SPA, there were 572 representatives, including 360 representatives falsely claimed to be from South Korea, but the SPA was administered [with generally increasing numbers of representatives]--215 in the 2nd SPA, 383 in the 3rd SPA (for which elections were held on 8 October 1962), 457 members in the 4th SPA (elections on 25 November 1967), 541 members in the 5th SPA (elections on 12 December 1972) and 579 members in the 6th SPA (elections on 11 November 1977). The great increase in numbers of SPA representatives was a tactic to seize a numerically superior position in anticipation of a time when relations with the South might be improved.

The SPA has a working organ to carry out business in its stead (the standing committee of the SPA), when it is not in session. Membership of the standing committee is made up of a chairman, 2 vice-chairmen, a general manager and 15 committee members.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA, was an SPA representative in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th SPA's, and has served as SPA chairman since April 1983.

12837

CSO: 4107/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Foreign Support

SK071016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--Foreign public circles are supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In its statement, the Soviet peace committee expressed support to the problem of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression between North and South proposed at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The statement stressed this proposal is of particular significance in the struggle of the world's peace forces to guarantee security and durable peace in Asia and the world, remove the danger of nuclear war and terminate the arms race.

Basdeo Bhaggan, chairman of the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, issued a press statement. Considering the North-South parliamentary talks to be a very reasonable way of dialogue to discuss the problems of easing the tension and guaranteeing peace in the country and improving the North-South relations, he voiced full support to and solidarity with the proposal.

In a letter sent to the South Korean National Assembly the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association demanded the South Korean National Assembly to accept the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly to accept the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK at an early date and agree without delay to the proposal on having a meeting between working-level delegates of the two sides at Panmunjom for prior consultation about the North-South parliamentary talks.

South's Acts Inconsistent With Dialogue

SK071019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--It is an impudent act inconsistent with reason and common knowledge for the South Korean side to stage war exercises

every day against the other side to the dialogue, while fostering the spirit of confrontation against us with North-South dialogue at hand, declares MINJU CHOSON today.

Such ill-boding acts of the South Korean side, says the author of the commentary, cannot be construed otherwise but deliberate and premeditated acts for spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and, furthermore, wrecking it.

Though the South Korean side calls for dialogue and comes out with reconciliation overtures, it is, in actual deeds, challenging our peaceful initiatives and efforts with open sabre-rattling.

We can hardly understand its double-dealing tactics in which their deeds do not agree with their words.

The South Korean side heaps malicious abuses on our recent proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, absurdly branding it as a "political propaganda" and "camouflaged peace offensive."

Its war exercises against us and slander of our peace proposal prove that their call for dialogue is a lie.

Should the South Korean side truly want peace and peaceful reunification and dialogue, it should stop its confrontation and war racket against us and accept our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks without delay.

Foreign Media Support

SK082343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--Foreign mass media recently published articles in support of the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

The Burundi paper LE RENOUVEAU said that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a very reasonable one reflecting the patriotic aspiration of the Korean people.

Sandinist and government radios of Nicaragua stressed that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to publish a joint declaration of non-aggression at North-South parliamentary talks to ease the tension in the country and improve North-South relations is a realistic and just one.

The Malagasy paper IMONGO VAOVAO noted that if the talks are realised a possibility will be provided to hold tripartite talks for ensuring a durable peace in Korea.

The paper pointed out that the South Korean National Assembly should give an affirmative answer to the new peace proposal of the DPRK.

Overseas Compatriots Support

SK111024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--The American liaison office of National Alliance for National Unification and the international secretariat of the liaison of Overseas Compatriots for National Unification, organizations of overseas compatriots, on April 20 made public a declaration supporting the North-South parliamentary talks proposed by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Noting that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly on April 9 is a vital step to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the destiny of the nation, the declaration demanded the South Korean side to accede to it.

SINHAN MINBO, a paper of compatriots in the United States, on April 18 carried an article supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. It emphasized that if the North-South parliamentary talks are realized, it would make an epochal breach in relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula, achieving national rapprochement and realising mutual trust in this meaningful year greeting the 40th anniversary of liberation.

Korean traders and manufacturers under the Kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) held a motor procession on April 27 and functionaries and Korean women under the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan conducted on-street propaganda on May 2 in support of the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Burundi Group Supports Proposal

SK110411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress in support of the new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the fourth session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

The Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress supporting the ten point policy of a confederal state set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the new proposal to hold a sincere dialogue between the North and South Korean parliaments advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to create a peaceful atmosphere for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress denounces the suppression of human rights of the South Korean patriots and demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and an end to the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises held every year in South Korea.

Proposal Supported Abroad

SK111522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Public circles of various countries continue to support the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

The Bulgarian paper SOFIISKI NOVINI said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to make public a joint declaration of non-aggression at North-South parliamentary talks, hoping to take the road of dialogue and mutual understanding.

Peace in Korea constitutes an important factor for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Bulgarian People's Republic firmly supports the new peace-oriented proposal advanced by the DPRK.

The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in a statement said that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is designed to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to peacefully reunify the country on a democratic principle.

The chief of the Stockholm group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in his press statement said that the North-South parliamentary talks should be realised.

The Pakistan Peace Council and the Togo-Korea Friendship Association in their statements held that the South Korean National Assembly should accept this proposal at an early date and strive to guarantee peace in the country.

Interview with Kanagawa Assemblymen

SK130421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--Naomichi Iwamoto, chairman of the League of Kanagawa prefectural assemblymen for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship and head of the delegation of liberal democratic members of the Kanagawa prefectural assembly, was interviewed by a reporter of the Korean Central News Agency in Pyongyang before leaving for home.

Answering questions put by the reporter, he said:

Today the Korea people lead a happy life with no worries about food, clothing and housing.

The achievements made in your country are entirely a fruition of the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song and respected secretary Kim Chong-il.

Notably, we were deeply impressed by the efforts of the Korean people to powerfully accelerate the construction of the country, closely rallied around them.

While visiting educational institutions, we have got better understanding of the deep loving care shown by the great President Kim Il-song for the students. The educational method of Korea is a model for all countries.

Through this visit, we have seen more clearly that Mr. Secretary Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song is a great man who is wisely leading the Korean people to victory and happiness.

Prior to the interview, Chairman Iwamoto made public a talk.

He said he warmly supported the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and wanted to see an early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the greatest desire of the Korean nation.

CSO: 4100/456

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS ADOPT REQUEST AT MEETING

SK091127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--Follows a summary of a request to the governments and political parties of different countries which was adopted at a meeting of Koreans overseas:

The Korean peninsula remains divided till today when 40 years have passed since the end of the Second World War.

Though there is a movement toward national reconciliation on the Korean peninsula now, the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" persists in its oppressive policy and damaged the spirit of cooperation between North and South by staging the military exercises "Team Spirit 85."

For democratisation in South Korea and for a peaceful reunification, the attendants at this meeting have adopted with unanimous approval a resolution appealing to all the governments, political parties and civil organizations.

- To do their utmost to put a stop to the economic, political and military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" which is scheming to remain in the dictatorial power for a long time.

- To do everything in their power to help guarantee the basic human rights of the people including defence of our nation's right to self-determination for removing the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" and setting up a democratic government and establishment of the freedom of the press, assembly and trade union formation.

- To reject all the oppressive and discriminative policies for depriving Koreans abroad of their human rights, particularly the policy of forcing fingerprinting under the system of "foreigners registration cards" enforced in Japan that cannot be overlooked in a society of civilization.

- To make efforts to get nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and to remove the growing military tensions on the Korean peninsula by putting a permanent end to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of South Korea and the United States which intentionally obstruct North-South reconciliation.

- To contribute to a peaceful reunification of Korea by promoting North-South dialogue by all possible means.

CSO: 4100/456

DAILY WARNS SOUTH PUPPETS OF WAR MOVES

SK121000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--Papers here Sunday declare that we are following with sharp vigilance the new war provocation moves in South Korea.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN draws attention to the fact that the South Korean puppets are making haste with war preparations for invading the North in subservience to the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, crying they will "strike at the heart of the North" and "neutralize its strategic vantages."

It says:

All these ill-boding moves in the South vividly indicate that the danger of war is hourly increasing in Korea.

The South Korean puppets are putting spurs to war preparations while hastening the buildup of armed forces, improvement of their equipment and deployment in the forward area. This is a deliberate act to dampen the peoples desire for peace and lead the situation to the brink of war.

The South Korean puppets are trying to justify their reckless war preparations, misleading public opinion with "security" trumpeting to justify their war racket, they are even spreading the ridiculous fiction that the North will "invade" the South to break up the Seoul Olympiad.

The growing threat of aggression in Korea is coming from the South.

The grave situation created in Korea by the reckless war racket of the South Korean puppets is causing deep apprehension among the world peaceloving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Those who are fond of fire are destined to be burnt in the flame.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must give up their war racket at once and act with discretion.

CSO: 4100/456

KULLOJA PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC COLLABORATION

SK131020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--Kulloja No. 5, 1985, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried a signed article titled "North-South Economic Collaboration and Exchange Should Be Effectuated," which reads in part:

North-South economic collaboration and exchange is a prerequisite to a uniform development of the national economy by the efforts of our nation without foreign interference.

Its realization is reasonable either in view of the natural economic conditions of the country or in view of the historic course of the development of the national economy. And it is an important condition for a uniform development of the national economy.

It is also an important requisite to national development and prosperity.

If the North and the South realized collaboration and exchange in the economic field and ensured a uniform development of the national economy by concerted efforts, it would be possible to further develop the economy in the North and the South even before the complete reunification of the country.

If economic collaboration and exchange were brought to realization between the North and the South, it would be possible to promote national reconciliation and unity through economic relations and create favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Though the North and the South have different economic systems, it can by no means be an obstacle to the materialization of North-South economic collaboration and exchange.

Should the North and the South effect economic collaboration and exchange, not absolutizing the difference of the economic systems, the economy in both areas could be developed alike and, furthermore, the national economy could be developed in a uniform way and national development and prosperity be achieved.

It is the unshakable position invariably maintained by our party and the DPRK government to achieve the independent development of the national economy and open a favorable phase for peaceful reunification of the country by effecting North-South economic collaboration and exchange.

Our party and the DPRK government have since the division of the country made consistent efforts to bring into effect economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South.

At the talks of the North-South coordinating commission, our side, according to a policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, made concrete proposals for realizing economic collaboration and exchange by concerted efforts of the North and the South and an agreement was reached on the questions of principle. But the South Korean side betrayed the three principles of national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--and persistently pursued the perpetuation of national division and anti-communist confrontation, with the result that the hard-won North-South dialogue was brought to a rupture and economic collaboration and exchange failed to be realised.

The South Korean side should respond to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks at an early date so as to open a bright prospect for North-South economic collaboration and exchange.

We will as ever make every sincere effort possible to realise North-South economic collaboration and exchange as early as possible and achieve a uniform development of the national economy and accomplish the cause of national reunification.

CSO: 4100/456

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREA'S PLAN FOR SECURITY EDUCATION DECRIED

SK070736 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1253 GMT 6 May 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Base Maneuver To Remain in Power"]

[Text] Under the pretext of national security education, the South Korean puppets decided to have 360,000 workers visit the front and so-called old battlefields from this year to 1987. This year, first of all, they will also mobilize workers from four cities, including Seoul, Pusan and Inchon, in this game of inspection. The puppets are openly babbling that the plan for so-called national security education was devised in order to partially solve recent employee-employer disputes--a growing social problem--by making workers recognize the reality of national division. In this respect, it is very clear why the puppets devised such a plan. It is a planned maneuver aimed at inspiring a sense of anticommunism and confrontation among South Korean workers, diverting the attention of the workers, filled with discontent and grudges, and restricting their sense of protest. That is to say, it is an outright trick aimed at subjecting workers to fascist rule in the name of national security, and achieving their secure rule.

As is known, the struggle for the right for survival and for democracy by South Korean workers is more strongly expanding and developing, while youths and students are waging anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles. The South Korean workers' advance, which has been intensified in various forms, such as mass strikes, demonstrations, and sit-ins, has become one of the important factors threatening the puppets' fascist rule. Feeling uneasy about this, the puppets have tried, in vain, all forms of schemes in order to frustrate the workers' advance, and finally came to devise such a scheme as a last resort. This is really a base maneuver beyond measure.

Without taking a great deal of time for discussion, the South Korean workers' struggle is an inevitable result of the antipopular vicious rule of the puppets themselves, and a just protest against exploitation and suppression. The South Korean workers rose up to demand a wage increase because they earn a meager wage--less than one-fifth of their minimum cost of living--even though they are forced to work under the worst working conditions for lengthy hours, and also rose to demand the guarantee of the three rights of labor and labor union activities because they were deprived of the basic freedom to protect their rights and interests.

Instead of carefully listening to their just demands, the puppets are attempting to make them endure lack of rights and sufferings by inspiring a sense of confrontation after collectively mobilizing them to the front. This is a very shameless act. Even though the previous successive puppets had also misused so-called national security as a means of maintaining their power, none of them, unlike the Chon Tu-hwan ring, had devised such a vicious plan. The puppets' act is not only an unforgivable act of making fools of and defaming the South Korean workers, who demand survival and democracy, but also a dirty act of provocation against us. Moreover, one thing which should not go unheeded is the fact that at a time when it is keenly requested that there be a refraining from the committing of acts aimed at promoting confrontation in an effort to ease tensions in our country and improve North-South relations, the puppets are committing an act directly running counter to this request.

Dissatisfied with the conducting of successive provocative war rackets against us, while babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the puppets devised even such a scheme aimed at frustrating the South Korean workers' just advance under the pretext of so-called national security by pulling our leg. This is extremely unacceptable.

Their scheme also clearly shows that the puppets are pursuing antagonism and confrontation among the inhabitants of the nation, even though they are babbling about national harmony and dialogue, and that the "national security" which they are babbling about is security for their power. Even though the puppets are trying hard to inspire a sense of confrontation and frustrate the people's advance under the pretext of national security, such a scheme is already out-moded and will not serve its purpose. The South Korean workers and people will not sacrifice their right to survival and democratic freedoms for the benefit of the security of the puppets' power. However hard the puppets are clinging to a base maneuver, their true color as a group running counter to peace and peaceful reunification and the violators of survival and democracy will be more clearly shown, and their isolation and destruction will be hastened.

CSO: 4110/158

NORTH'S CRITICISM OF SOUTH'S BAN ON PRINTED MATTER

Crackdown on 'Impure' Books Scored

SK080640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1250 GMT 7 May 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Violence Committed by Those Who Are Afraid of the Truth"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, mobilizing crackdown and investigation units jointly organized by the Ministry of Culture and Information and the police, began in early May to indiscriminately confiscate books and printed material which incur its displeasure, terming them as impure and illegal, by pillaging printing houses and copy shops, and is frantically investigating and referring to summary trials those who were involved in the publication of such books and printed material after taking them away to police stations. The puppets are also enthusiastically promoting favorable public opinion aimed at justifying their fascist act of violence by mobilizing government-patronized trumpets. In addition to this, the puppets are devising a plan to give South Korean publishing houses 1.1 billion won as support funds in order to make them publish and distribute so-called good books which suit their taste. This is part of their scheme aimed at subjecting all South Korean publishing houses to their control.

All these rackets that the puppets are kicking up are another frantic anti-communist offensive designed to completely obstruct progressive and butcher press and publishing activities and make the press completely pro-government. This is tantamount to a coup d'etat for the press. This is a desperate whirlwind of suppression designed to obliterate truth and progressive ideas by those who are more afraid of the truth and progressive views than anything else.

History has shown that after seizing power in Germany half a century ago, Hitler madly confiscated and burned all progressive books. The so-called great purity campaign which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting in South Korea in the field of publishing, modeled after such a barbarous act by the Hitler clique, is an extension of its ever-continuing maneuvers to butcher the press. After taking power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring forced 617 publishing houses to close and 172 publications to cease publication, and had press organizations expel several thousand reporters and editors. Since then, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has repeatedly extended its feelers of surveillance and suppression to the press, making it government patronized and pro-government. The number of books which the

Chon Tu-hwan ring confiscated as impure during its first 3 years in power is almost four times greater than the number of books which its predecessor confiscated during 18 years in power.

The reason for the unprecedented rackets of investigating and confiscating progressive books and publications in an all-out manner at this time is very clear. With the advent of spring, and the marking of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April people's uprising in particular, anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggles were newly and vigorously waged in South Korea. The struggle for survival and democratic rights is also being waged more vigorously than ever before. As shown in slogans presented, these struggles are further expanding and developing into a goal-oriented advance by focusing the spearhead of their struggles on opposition to colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs. Such a development of the situation has made the puppets, who are forcing the South Korean people to endure lack of rights and a fascist order, and maintaining traitorous rule under the pretext of national security, very uncomfortable. Since then, the rascals are attempting to keep youths, students, and workers from raising their consciousness and tame them into having a slave-like submissive spirit of positively following colonial rule by confiscating and abolishing books and publications filled with justice and truth and printing and distributing more reactionary books. In this respect, the puppets' rackets of violence are not only a suppression of South Korea's press and publications, but also a vicious challenge to the South Korean people's aspiration for independence and democracy. At the same time, they reveal that the puppets' well-publicized promotion of freedom of speech and the press and democratic development are fraudulent slogans filled with falsehood and deceptiveness. History shows that no truth or progressive idea can be controlled by force.

The consciousness for independence and democracy of the South Korean youths, students, and people and their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle are an inevitable result of colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, and will not be eliminated, however frantically the puppets attempt to get rid of progressive publications. Where there is suppression, there are protests. The harder the puppets cling to the medieval violence of butchering the press, the more clearly their true color as fascist maniacs is revealed. This will also hasten their destruction by further inciting anger among the South Korean youths, students, and workers.

Daily Comments on Confiscation

SK070949 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 6 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May commentary: "Another Act of Strangling the Press"]

[Text] Having had the puppet Ministry of Culture and Public Information and the tyrannic police force organize several joint control and investigation teams, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique has confiscated all books and printed materials which offend it, terming them as impure and illegal publications. It is now investigating those publication houses, bookstores, printing offices, and mimeograph houses which have published these books and materials, and created a whirlwind of arrests against those involved in publishing these books and materials.

It is said that the publications confiscated through the tyrannic barbarity committed by the puppets amounts to 187 kinds and more than 1,300 volumes as of 4 May. The printed materials confiscated amounted to 111 kinds and more than 3,250 items.

The maneuvers of the puppets to suppress the press have become much more wicked since the puppet minister of culture and public information summoned those figures concerned from the press sector and forced them to render cooperation for his control and investigation.

The impure and illegal publications referred to by the puppets are those books and publications which seek justice, independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification. The barbarity of confiscating those books and publications which advocate justice and truth terming them illegal, is a phenomenon which could only have been witnessed in such a dark society as South Korea. This directly shows that the puppets are frantically running amok to hinder the process of awakening the consciousness of students and workers and to thwart the anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's middle-age-type act of strangling the press is part of its criminal maneuvers to prevent students and working people who are burning with a sense of justice from seeking truth and from studying and to turn them into the slaves of fascists, knowing only obedience. This act is an outrageous act of strangling the press and culture--an act of knocking out the last vestige of freedom, democracy, and justice from South Korea--by binding not only the campuses, but also all of South Korean society to the fascist rule of the iron fist. This act is another large-scale maneuver to suppress the press.

Because the military fascist elements who turn their back on the people and who are engaged with suppressing them fear the revelation of their antipopular crimes, they are afraid of those journalists and publications that advocate justice and reveal facts, and are running amok to suppress and strangle them.

It is widely known that since the Chon Tu-hwan ring usurped power with bayonets, it has, above all, persecuted and suppressed progressive journalists in order to maintain power and has made the press government-patronized by merging and closing down press and publication agencies.

The tyrannic rackets being kicked up by the puppets are part of their acts of strangling the press, which have continued since they took the measure of merger and close-down against the press. This clearly shows what point their fascist maneuvers have reached.

History records tyrants who destroyed those books and historic relics which differ in ideology so that they could conceal their crimes and maintain their despotic rule. However, history has never seen such a fascist tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has eliminated and strangled offensive publications at random by calling to account academic terminology and arguments on national sovereignty and democracy.

Facts once again clearly show that the political development and adaptation of democracy to the Korean climate bioasterously babbled about by the South Korean

puppet clique are a fraudulent artifice designed to conceal its fascist, military, and dictatorial rule and that realization of democracy and freedom of the press will never be attained without ending the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Even though the fascist military elements can eliminate progressive books and publications by confiscating them with bayonets from the bookshelves of the libraries on the campuses and from bookstores on the streets, they will never be able to strangle the truth contained in these books and publications. The puppets should clearly understand that today's barbarity of strangling the press will expedite their downfall by further enraging students, working people, the press sector, and social circles in South Korea.

VRPR Denounces Crackdown

SK130540 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
12 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is station commentary. In this hour, we will engage in discussion under the title of "Middle Ages-Style Act of Obliterating the Press and Publication."

On 9 May, the Chon Tu-hwan ring (?kicked up a racket) of confiscating books or publication of bookstores, publishing houses, printing shops, distributing agencies, and various kinds of organizations by sending out police personnel.

It is said that the books or publications which were confiscated this time are those which sympathize with and propagate the activities of antistate organizations or overseas communist circles, antagonize capitalism, or encourage and praise the communist theory. It is also said that printed matter encouraging new ideas, including the liberation theology, and labor struggle will be confiscated altogether. This is part of the recent joint act of fascist suppression by the Culture and Information Ministry and the police to try to get rid of all books and publications incurring the displeasure of the fascist authorities. We can say that this is a more desperate middleages-style act of obliterating the press and publication.

As everyone knows, acts of discussing certain assertions, and propagating, placing trust in, and publishing certain ideas are a basic demand and a minimum democratic right of modern people.

In accordance with their own convictions, people criticize capitalism, and study, understand, and trust in new progressive ideas, including socialism. No one can block this. Because of this alone, even if slight suppression is inflicted on the press and publications and on the freedom to study advanced ideas, any society will denounce this as a fascist atrocity against the most fundamental democratic human rights of people. Furthermore, propagating or encouraging new ideas, including the liberation theology, and the labor movement is not the target of suppression or ban in any capitalist society.

This notwithstanding, solely because the books and printed matter which are being widely distributed among the masses incur its displeasure, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has confiscated those books and printed matter, charging them with being impure and illegal publications, and is kicking up rackets of investigating the publishing houses, bookstores, printing shops, and distributing agencies which have published and distributed them. This is a surprising phenomenon which could happen only in a dark society like South Korea. This fully shows how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild to block the process of the consciousness-raising of the youths, students, and workers, and their anti-U.S. antifascist struggle spirit.

Such a middleages-style act of obliterating the press and publications by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an arrogant act of obliterating the culture as far as publication is concerned and is aimed at chaining all of South Korean society, including the campus, to the iron-fisted rule of fascism and removing even the last traces of freedom, democracy and justice. This act is another round of the large-scale atrocity of suppressing the press.

Because the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, absorbed only in suppression while turning against the masses, is afraid of seeing its antipopular criminal acts revealed, it fears journalists and publications calling for justice and reflecting the truth, and runs wild to suppress and obliterate them.

In essence, to what extent the press and publication, the freedom of conscience, and the freedom to study ideologies are suppressed, reflects to what extent the fascist ruling bunch feels its crisis.

[SK150620] Historically, whenever their crisis of rule has deepened, all fascist rulers have made the most barbarous suppressive atrocity against the press and publication a habit.

Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is confiscating all books incurring its displeasure and kicking up rackets of investigating bookstores, publishing houses, and various kinds of organizations. This is because the ring is, above all, afraid of having its treacherous crimes against the nation and the people revealed to the world and it is unprecedentedly afraid of seeing the anti-U.S. and proindependence spirit and the antigovernment struggle spirit rise among the masses of various strata.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring fears seeing the anti-U.S. spirit of national independence and the spirit of democracy largely rise today among the youths, students, and the working masses, and consequently fears seeing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit of struggle rapidly increase among them. The ring very much fears seeing the masses of various strata turn out in a pan-national resistance with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising as momentum.

Because of such fear, fright and worry, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is adhering at present to the fascist suppressive act against publication activities with an ambition to block political and ideological awakening and the struggle spirit on the part of the masses of various strata and to avert the crisis in the ring's fascist rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's current racket of confiscating publications is part of the act of obliterating the press which has been endlessly continuing since the merger of the press. This serves as a clear-cut proof of what stage the ring's scheme of fascistization has reached today.

History has left records of tyrants who burned books and relics whose ideologies and ideas were different from their own in order to cover up their antipopular crimes and maintain their despotic rule. But, history does not know of such a fascist tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is indiscriminately getting rid of and obliterating publications incurring its displeasure, and making an issue of even academic terms and the tone of arguments concerning national independence or democracy.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring today can remove with guns and bayonets publications containing new ideas, including the liberation theology, from the bookshelves of university libraries and the bookstores on the streets by confiscating them, the ring can never obliterate the truth contained in those publications.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly understand that the barbarous act of obliterating the press and publications cannot serve as a means for survival to cover up its military fascist rule, and should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/158

BOOK BAN IN SOUTH KOREA

Crackdown on Press Scored

SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique formed a number of joint "control teams" and "investigation teams" with officials of the puppet Ministry of Culture and Information and the repressive police force, which are confiscating all the books and printed materials touching them on the raw as "seditious and illegal publications" and making "a wholesale investigation" into the publishing houses, bookstores, printing houses and copying houses, arresting those involved at random.

Denouncing this as an act for strangulating the press, NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary Tuesday says:

By "seditious and illegal publications" the puppets mean books and publications advocating justice and independence, democracy and peaceful reunification. Such barbarism as confiscating publications calling for justice and truth under the label of "illegality" can be witnessed only in such society of darkness as South Korea: It is a telltale sign of the puppets' desperate bid to check the awakening of the students and workers and the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle.

This medieval strangulation of speech and the press by the Chon Tu-hwan group is part of the criminal acts intended to keep the justice-loving students and worker masses from pursuit of truth and academic studies and reduce them to obedient slaves of fascism. It is a hideous vandalism against the press and culture and another round of whole crackdown on the press for erasing the last trace of freedom, democracy and justice in South Korea, binding not only campus but also the whole society of South Korea to the fascist iron rule.

Bookstore Owner's Arrest Criticized

SK082352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique detained Kim Il-su, the representative of the university bookstore in Kwanak District, Seoul, and four others on the charge of publishing and disseminating progressive books, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Meanwhile, according to a South Korean paper, CHOE YOL, chief of a research room of the Pollution Institute of South Korea, has been kept under house arrest since April 30 by the fascist clique. He was to give a lecture titled "A Land of Pollution or a Silk-Embroidered Land?" at Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul.

Informed of this, the puppet police surrounded his house without notice to put him under house arrest.

Confiscation Campaign

SK130917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have launched a hysteric campaign of confiscating publications that go against the grain with them under the pretext of "control of seditious and illegal publications," according to a report.

They plan to carry out this campaign throughout South Korea in the wake of the "first round of control" held between May 1 and 3 and another round from May 9 in Seoul.

They announced they would continue this campaign till late June.

They issued a warrant of search to confiscate progressive publications in the office of the Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy on May 10.

This frantic repression reflects their political unrest.

CSO: 4100/456

JAPAN FIGURES SUPPORT PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK091133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 (KNS-KCNA)--Japanese figures of various circles issued talks supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Masatada Takahashi, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, said:

The Saitama Prefectural Council of Trade Unions supports the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks which would greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, to the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The South Korean National Assembly should approach this proposal with sincerity and respond to the talks.

Ichiro Watanabe, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Assembly, stressed that if the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to be realised at an early date, North-South parliamentary talks proposed by the DPRK must be held at once.

Den Kawagatsu, director of the Nankai Electric Railway Company, said the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made by the DPRK this time is worthy of being welcomed.

Mitsuharu Nakado, member of the Suzuki City assembly, Mie Prefecture, said that the South Korean side should accept this proposal with an affirmative and sincere stand.

Critic Hideo Matsuoka said that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a realistic one for easing tension on the Korean peninsula, providing a guarantee of peace and realising the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/456

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JPRS-KAR-85-039

6 June 1985

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

SK121016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--Abdullah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, supported the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

In his solidarity message dated April 29 to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea he said:

Your new proposal for holding talks between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean National Assembly and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South of Korea will relax tensions on the Korean peninsula, put a period to the military confrontation between North and South and create favorable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through mansided dialogue.

The Workers' Party of Korea has always held that South Korean authorities should adopt a patriotic stand, not dependence on outside forces.

We are convinced that the new proposal put forward by you this time is an affirmative and constructive one for national reunification and it will enjoy full support and encouragement from all the progressive and peaceloving people of the world.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria which has established closest friendly relations with your party, government and people expresses firm solidarity with your struggle for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

CSO: 4100/456

6 June 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE REQUESTED--Tokyo, 6 May (KNS-KCNA)--Representatives of 23 rescue organisations of Japan including the "Osaka Society for Rescuing Japan-Born Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" called a press conference in Osaka on April 24 and made public in joint name a statement demanding the release of South Korean political prisoners. Noting that a large number of people calling for the democratisation of society and peaceful reunification are illegally detained in jails of South Korea on charges of being "political prisoners," the statement strongly demands the South Korean puppets to immediately set them free. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 8 May 85]

SWISS OFFICIAL SUPPORTS TALKS--Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and member of Parliament of the Swiss Confederation, expressed full support to and solidarity with the new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In a solidarity message dated April 30 sent to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, he pointed out that peace and relaxation of tension in Korea are a problem drawing great attention of the peaceloving people not only in Switzerland but also in the rest of the world. We consider that the new proposal advanced by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly is a timely one and think that if the South Korean side accepts this proposal, an epochal event will take place, the message said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0015 GMT 10 May 85]

WORKERS TAKEN TO POLICE--Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The fascist clique on May 7 walked off to the police Kim Yong-sop, a worker of the Taesong Timber Company in Inchon, and four other workers because they called upon their fellow workers to rise in the struggle for existence, according to a radio report from Seoul. That morning they called upon more than 250 workers going to the company to boycott work in demand of higher wages. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 10 May 85]

EGYPT, LEBANON SUPPORT PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--Solidarity letters came to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, from the deputy speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon supporting the new proposal for North-South parliamentary

talks made at the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The letter from Egypt says the Egyptian People's Assembly welcomes and supports the excellent proposal of the DPRK for holding parliamentary talks between the North and the South of Korea and hopes that the tension will be eased and peace and harmony be achieved in Korea. The letter from Lebanon says: We firmly believe that the DPRK's proposal will be a historical turning point in the accomplishment of the Korean people's cause of reunification. We will follow this important event with keen interest. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2350 GMT 12 May 85]

CHON TU-HWAN'S 'INVITATION' DIPLOMACY--Speaking at a banquet for Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, who is now visiting South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if South Korea were making efforts, as a member of the Third World for the development of the fatherland and world peace. This is part of his cunning scheme to save himself from ever-serious international isolation and to infiltrate Third World countries. Positively following the U.S. colonial and war policy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring adamantly opposes peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and are frantically preparing for a war of northward invasion. Because of this maneuver, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is being isolated and rejected in the international community with the passage of time. In order to find a way out of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is positively pursuing an 'invitation' diplomacy and is maneuvering to infiltrate Third World countries while deceiving them as if South Korea were an independent country. No maneuver by the Chon Tu-hwan ring will conceal its true color as a divisionist and a warmonger. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 May 85]

CSO: 4110/158

COMMENT ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

Assembly Opening Talks

SK292337 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and major opposition New Korea Democratic Party are expected to resume full-fledged contacts this week for the negotiations to open the new 12th-term National Assembly by the middle of next month.

The two parties have not contacted each other since they failed to narrow differences on April 20 over the amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and other political dissidents.

Political sources raised a possibility that the National Assembly, which started its legal term on April 11, will be inaugurated in the middle of May.

The ruling DJP has hoped that the assembly will open by around May 10, and the major opposition NDP is of the opinion that the long closure of the assembly would not be helpful to the political stability.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said yesterday, "I will resume this week contacts with my NDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong for the talks on the parliamentary inauguration."

Yi went on, "I am going to persuade the NDP to attend the assembly without any prior conditions."

The NDP has argued that it would not enter the parliament, unless the DJP makes a clear-cut commitment to the Kim Tae-chung affair and the release of the so-called "conscientious prisoners."

NDP floor leader Kim told the party leaders yesterday that he hoped to inaugurate the new parliament by May 17, and it was learned that the NDP leaders showed affirmative responses to Kim's suggestion.

The two floor leaders exchanged views on the knotty issues blocking the parliamentary inauguration yesterday when they encountered each other at a reception held at the residence of the Japanese ambassador on the occasion of the birth of Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

Political Impasse Break Sought

SK302358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is planning to arrange a meeting of the top leaders of major parties in an effort to break the current political impasse, informed political sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the heads of both ruling and opposition parties are expected to meet this week or next to discuss ways of dealing with the stalemate, which has kept the newly-elected National Assembly from being convened. The legislature's four-year term began April 11.

Senior officials of the DJP and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) will hold a series of formal and informal meetings prior to the top-level meeting.

Meeting with reporters, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said, "Our party's key officials intend to have multilateral contacts with their NKDP counterparts this week."

Yi will meet with NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong today for the first time since April 20.

Some DJP sources said informal contacts between the two rival parties have already begun.

They said such leading DJP members as secretary general Yi Han-tong, floor leader Yi Chong-chan, Chong Chae-chol, state minister for political affairs, and Hyon Hong-chu, director of the policy coordination office, are engaged in such contacts. But they declined to say whom those DJP lawmakers were contacting.

The inter-party negotiations have bogged down over two issues: the future legal status of Kim Tae-chung and the proposed release of the "prisoners of conscience." The NKDP has demanded a special amnesty for Kim and immediate release of what it calls "prisoners of conscience" prior to convening the assembly.

Specifically, the major opposition party has urged that the two parties jointly present and adopt in an assembly plenary session a resolution recommending an amnesty for Kim Tae-chung, no cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. The DJP has instead proposed that the rival camps make "combined efforts" to resolve the Kim question once the assembly is convened.

DJP floor leader Yi said his party will pursue "multilateral contacts" with the NKDP to "persuade" the opposition party leadership to ease its stand on the Kim Tae-chung issue.

Asked whether the ruling party was ready to present a new proposition to find a breakthrough in the deadlocked negotiations, Yi replied, "We have no new card."

He said that his NKDP counterpart, Kim Tong-yong should be given a free hand in talks with the DJP. Yi reiterated his party's position that the main opposition party, with 102 seats in the 276-member assembly, should free itself from the influence of the two Kims, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, in order to successfully conclude the negotiations.

DJP chairman No Tae-u told a meeting of senior party officials Monday that his party will endeavor to open the National Assembly before May 10, a month after the legislature was to have convened. Further delay in legislative business, No said, would cause unease among citizens. Yi Chong-chan expressed a similar view Saturday.

Meanwhile, NKDP floor leader Kim expressed his willingness to resume negotiations with Yi. He urged that the DJP make concessions on the question of granting an amnesty to Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Tong-yong indicated that his party would be flexible in this matter by saying, "We also feel responsible for failing to inaugurate the new assembly."

NKDP president Yi Min-u said he will give a free hand to the floor leader and deputy floor leaders in negotiations with the ruling party. But he argued, "The outcome of negotiations will depend on the attitude of the ruling DJP."

Asked whether the NKDP leadership and the two Kims would be able to reconcile their differences over the Kim Tae-chung issue, Yi said, "I think I could gather opinions from the two Kims and reflect them in interparty negotiations."

The main opposition party decided Monday at a meeting of key party officials that it is desirable that the assembly be opened before May 17. The party's stand was reaffirmed by a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday.

Officials of the NKDP are said to be planning increased contacts with the two Kims in a bid to soften their positions on the two knotty issues.

Chon's Meeting With Party Heads

SK010838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan plans to meet with leaders of South Korea's three major political parties to brief them on his recent trip to the United States at a luncheon in the presidential mansion, Chongwadae, Thursday, a government party source said Wednesday.

The three leaders are No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Yi Man-sop, president of the splinter Korea National Party (KNP).

His invitation to Yi Min-u and Yi Man-sop were conveyed by Chong Chae-chol, minister of state for political affairs, Wednesday morning. DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po then revealed the news about the proposed Chongwadae gathering to the press.

This will be the sixth time that Chon has invited party leaders to Chongwadae since February, 1981, when he explained to party leaders the outcome of his first visit to the United States. Chon has frequently held such meetings at Chongwadae with political party leaders just prior to or after his overseas trips.

Political observers here said that Chon and the party leaders will exchange views on both domestic and international issues.

The Chongwadae gathering--the first of its kind since the February elections--may serve as a momentum to break through the stalemated political negotiations on the opening of the 12th National Assembly, the observers said.

The rival parties have failed to reach a compromise on an opening date for the 12th National Assembly. Both sides continue to hold firm to their conflicting stands on the issue of granting amnesty to and restoring the civil rights of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, thus delaying the opening of the assembly.

Since the February 12 general elections, the NKDP, which is the largest opposition party, has persistently pressed for the amnesty of Kim and "political prisoners." The ruling party, however, maintained that those issues should be handled after the inaugural session of the 12th National Assembly.

In the 276-seat Korean assembly, the DJP holds 148 seats, the NKDP has 102 seats and the KNP is represented by 20 seats.

Yi Min-u's Exclusive Meeting with Chon

SK022343 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 May 85 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the three major political parties briefed reporters on the result of their Chongwadae luncheon meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday.

Meeting with reporters at party headquarters, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said, "All of us shared the view that the (12th) National Assembly should hold its inaugural session as soon as possible."

No said, however, that there was no discussion at the meeting on concrete political issues pending between rival political parties including the restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others.

The DJP chairman said Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, asked for other meetings with the president either exclusively or in the presence of others. No quoted President Chon as agreeing to Yi's request.

The NKDP president told senior party leaders that he received assurances from President Chon that he would meet him exclusively when the assembly opens.

He said that at the Chongwadae meeting, he expressed his view that all problems should be approached with a broad perspective.

Yi said he stressed at the meeting that it would be undemocratic to think "I am essential, but he is no good."

He said he indirectly urged President Chon to meet with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung by saying that the president has to listen to the opinions of all people.

Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, told senior KNP leaders that he said at the meeting that the assembly should be opened at the earliest possible date.

Yi quoted Chon as saying democracy will be achieved only when the nation is assured of continued stability.

NDKP, Two Kims Plan Future Strategy

SK040715 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 May 85 p 3

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Talks between NKDP President Yi Min-u, Kim Tae-chung, and Kim Yong-sam on 3 May at the Hotel Shila turned out to be a meeting at which the two kims formally confirmed the NKDP's free hand in negotiations over the issue of opening the National Assembly.

Coincidentally, the two Kims came to the meeting wearing suits of the same color. When Kim Tae-chung greeted Kim Yong-sam by commenting on the identical color of their suits, the latter provoked laughter from the others, saying that he was wearing the uniform of the CPD.

After the 2 and 1/2-hour meeting during which they ate lunch, the participants called in NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok to give him instructions on what to report. After that, they hurriedly left the hotel, telling reporters to go to spokesman Hong for information about their talks.

Saying that "the three participants in today's talks decided to have tri-partite talks in the future, at the invitation of either Kim Tae-chung or Kim Yong-sam," spokesman Hong hinted that the two Kims will not loosen their influence on party affairs in the main even after giving the NKDP latitude of action regarding negotiations over the issue of opening the house.

A source in the party said that at the meeting, the three talked for a long time about party strategy to fight the ruling party in the days that follow the opening of the house, along with such issues as the recent talks between

the president and the leaders of three major political parties at Chongwadae and the opening of the house.

A participant in the meeting later indirectly hinted at such an atmosphere, saying that "how to run the National Assembly is as important as when to open it."

He continued: The NKDP will never allow itself to become another DKP in the course of running the house, and the DJP will have to recognize the NKDP as its equal and as its partner in dealing with state affairs.

10 May Assembly Opening Hopeful

SK040157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 85 p 1

[Text] Negotiators for the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democracy Party yesterday continued their efforts to find a solution for the present political impasse over the opening of the new National Assembly.

Now that the sticky Kim Tae-chung issue has virtually been dropped from the interparty talks agenda, the two parties are trying to resolve the "prisoners of conscience" issue.

Before the negotiations broke down April 20, the major rival parties were near an agreement on the prisoners issue, although they failed to overcome their differences related to the question of how and when Kim Tae-chung should be granted a special amnesty.

DJP officials, therefore, are cautiously optimistic about prospects for the interparty negotiations. They did not rule out the possibility of the assembly being convened between May 10 and May 15.

Meeting with reporters, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong expressed guarded optimism about the course of the interparty negotiations. "In my opinion, both the ruling and opposition parties are now free of the burdensome amnesty question," he said.

The question is whether the ruling camp will adopt a "sincere" stance toward the proposed release of the prisoners, Kim said.

Floor leaders of the two major parties will have another formal meeting early next week, probably on Monday.

The government party is determined to hold the inauguration session of the legislature before May 10, nearly a month after it was to have begun its term on April 11.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said his party is making maximum efforts to achieve that goal. Yi met with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong privately yesterday.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, urged key DJP officers to try to open the assembly by May 10.

Presiding over a daily meeting of key party officials, No called on them to conduct full-fledged formal and informal contacts with their NKDP counterparts to break the current interparty deadlock as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, NKDP president Yi Min-u met with party hardline members who have demanded an amnesty for Kim Tae-chung prior to convening the legislature. Yi hoped to persuade them to soften their demands. Yi reminded them that Kim has publicly urged the NKDP to remove the issue of his amnesty from the talks.

In view of the fact that Yi proposed an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan at Thursday's Chongwadae meeting, the NKDP leader is expected to press for the settlement of the Kim issue when the assembly is open.

The ruling party has clung to the position that the issue should be "debated and dealt with" on the assembly floor after it is convened.

Kim Tae-chung is said to be trying to persuade his followers in the NKDP and others to support his position regarding his future political status.

No Positive NKDP Move Seen

SK292352 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, confessed yesterday, that his party had "no easy prescription" at present to solve the delaying of the new house opening.

"However, I will try to find a breakthrough into the ongoing political impasse within this week," he told party leaders.

Party chairman No Tae-u also said in a meeting of leading party officials, "It is not right for us to delay the opening of the new house for more than a month after its legal term, began (on April 11). Let's make all-out efforts to open the house at an early date."

Yi said, "I will strive to open the new legislature before May 10, but I cannot see any positive move in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party."

Meanwhile, many of party lawmakers claim that the party should set a deadline for the opening of the new house.

"If the deadline is over, we should open the house despite the nonattendance by the NDP lawmakers," they argued.

Delay Damages Diplomacy

SK030024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 85 p 4

[Text] The new National Assembly's "parliamentary diplomacy" programs for the first half of the year has hit a snag because of the delaying of the house inauguration.

Seven members of the West German "Bundestag" headed by Karl-Heinz Spilker, president of the German-Korean Parliamentarians Association, came to Seoul on April 28, but they were received by Yi Chin-u, secretary general of the assembly, because his Korean counterpart is yet to be chosen.

Furthermore, Yi conferred the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa Medal on Spilker on behalf of the speaker, who should act in behalf of the president.

DJP, NKDP May Meet 6 May

SK022355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 May 85 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) may meet again Monday.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan told reporters yesterday that he will seek another meeting with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong "around Monday" to discuss ways to resolve interparty differences over pending political issues.

Yi was skeptical about the Chongwadae meeting, doubting that it would produce an instant breakthrough in the current political impasse that has blocked the opening of the new National Assembly the term of which began April 11.

Nonetheless, he implied that the meeting could foster a favorable atmosphere for the newly resumed interparty talks. He said he remains optimistic that the legislature will hold an inaugural session by mid-May.

On Wednesday, Kim Tae-chung publicly urged the NKDP to drop the question of whether he should be granted an amnesty from the agenda of the DJP-NKDP negotiations.

NKDP president Yi Min-u, meanwhile, is likely to meet with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, possibly tomorrow, to exchange views on what was discussed during the Chongwadae meeting.

Parties Set To Agree on Date

SK050042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 May 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and major opposition New Korea Democratic Party are likely to set the date of the parliamentary inauguration in an official meeting of their floor leaders tomorrow.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan and his NDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong briefly met yesterday and confirmed their mutual cognizance that the National Assembly should open "as soon as possible."

In the 18-minute meeting at the Diplomatic Club in Seoul, the floor leaders exchanged "finalized views" on the amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and the release of the so-called 114 "conscientious prisoners."

But they did not elaborate as to what their final positions were. NDP floor leader Kim told reporters, "I received the DJP's final card, and gave the NDP's final card."

Political analysts said that the assembly, which began its term on April 11, is expected to be opened on May 13.

Emerging from the meeting, DJP's Yi said, "We still have differences on the two issues. But, I hope that they will be solved on May 6."

NDP's Kim said, "I demanded that the DJP disclose when Mr Kim Tae-chung and others will be granted amnesty and have their rights restored in a joint announcement or some other form of document."

"And, I insisted that the DJP make a commitment to the release of the conscientious prisoners," he went on.

Kim further said, "We are ready to enter the assembly, if the DJP gives us a clear-cut commitment to our demands."

DJP whip Yi said, "I stressed that all problems, including the NDP's two requests, should be discussed in the parliament."

In spite of the two parties' big differences on the issues, analysts are of the opinion that the DJP and the NDP will reach an agreement on the issues and will be able to set the date of the parliamentary inauguration in tomorrow's meeting.

They based their view on the fact that the strained relations between the two parties were relaxed on the occasion of Thursday's meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of political parties. Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam on Friday agreed to give a free hand to the NDP in the negotiations on the issues, they pointed out.

Kim Tae-chung Urged to 'Repent'

SK250212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday that it will make "every effort" to open the new National Assembly soon to deal with various problems, including North Korea's peace offensive toward Seoul.

Party chairman No Tae-u, however, indicated that negotiations with the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) would not be smooth.

Chief policy coordinator Hyon Hong-chu, meanwhile, urged that Kim Tae-chung "repent over what he did in the past" to create an atmosphere conducive to the full restoration of his civil rights.

Hyon said his party can hardly accept the opposition demand that Kim be allowed to gain his "original status," because the issue is related to the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic. "We should under no circumstances violate our principles in favor of partisan interests," he told a meeting of senior DJP officials.

Addressing a meeting of the Central Executive Council, No said, "We will make every effort to convene the legislature at an early date because the people are becoming increasingly uneasy about the piling up of problems awaiting parliamentary action." No, however, did not elaborate. His remarks were disclosed to the press by party spokesman Sim Myong-po.

No, according to Sim, said that the NKDP is all but incapable of forming an intraparty consensus on the issues separating the two rival camps.

He said that the opposition party has been trying to show a "unified stance" to the people and the ruling party. "Relations between the NKDP and the so-called Council for the Promotion of Democracy are delicate and the two Kims are jockeying for hegemony in opposition forces," No said.

In spite of the opposition party's internal problems, No said, there should be no "political vacuum."

He said it is urgent that the assembly be called into session soon to handle a "mountain of problems" affecting the daily lives of the citizens and North Korea's "disguised peace offensive" toward Seoul.

An absolute majority of people, he said, are standing behind the government party regarding the pending issues. "But we should also pay attention to some people who would blame us for the breakdown of negotiations."

The two rival parties have so far failed to thrash out their differences over the future legal status of Kim Tae-chung and the proposed release of "prisoners of conscience."

The NKDP has demanded a special amnesty for Kim and an immediate release of the prisoners to pave the way for convening the legislature.

During the two-hour council meeting, many lawmakers urged the DJP to convene the assembly without the consent of NKDP members, spokesman Sim said. But those who argued in favor of renewed talks with the opposition prevailed over those who called for a unilateral party action to open the assembly, Sim said.

A council member, Rep Yi Chi-ho, argued that the NKDP has apparently broken off the interparty talks intentionally to create an "embarrassing atmosphere" for President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States.

The call for the restoration of full civil rights to Kim Tae-chung, Yi said, may be designed to repudiate the legitimacy of the current Fifth Republic. Yi said he is against granting a special amnesty to Kim, pointing out that he had been convicted of sedition.

If Kim is awarded an amnesty, an "intensified demagoguery" might grip the nation, said another council member, Jeon Byong-woo.

Rep Nam Chae-hui, also a council member, said he hopes that the question of Kim Tae-chung will be resolved for the sake of giving a "fair chance" to candidates for the presidential election in 1988.

Nam said it is unclear how domestic politics would operate if the Kim question is linked to the Kwangju incident.

He said the DJP has to wait until the NKDP readjusts its stand on negotiations while having talks with the small Korea National Party.

NKDP Head Expects More Talks

SK250202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] "Both sides do not want the current political impasse over the opening of the newly elected National Assembly to be continued," says the leader of the main opposition New KOREA Democratic Party.

Yi Min-u says there is still room for a compromise solution to two knotty issues--the granting a special amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and release of so-called prisoners of conscience.

Noting that an early settlement of those issues is not all the things his party pursues, he observes that the breakdown of the three-week talks on them with the ruling Democratic Justice Party "is not the end of everything."

The NKDP president says that he did not expect the negotiations to be stalled, "because I thought there was no reason for the ruling party to reject our demands," he said.

"If the release of all prisoners of conscience is not possible, we want some of them to be granted commutations. And I think there was no need for the ruling party to react to our demand for the restoration of Kim's full civil rights in such a hard manner," he says.

He explains that his party did not put forth the two demands as "preconditions" for a normal opening of the new assembly. The legal term of the 12th legislature began April 11.

"We see no need to hasten the work of settling the issues. After some time passes, circumstances will change and then both sides would be able to find a breakthrough," he says. Political observers say that the relationship between the two parties has become somewhat strained because of the stalled talks.

Regarding the possibility that he may meet with No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, to resume the negotiations, Yi said that "I can do so, if necessary. But I think at this stage there is a need for us to take a wait-and-see attitude."

Yi denies allegations that the two Kims, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, have exercised influence on the NKDP.

"No one except the party's floor leader should intervene in the negotiation process." He recalls that the party's Executive Council has entrusted floor leader Kim Tong-yong with the work of holding talks on the issues with the ruling party.

The two Kims, both cochairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, are not members of the NKDP. But they have many followers in the party.

The 70-year-old NKDP leader says that he received briefings on the negotiation process from floor leader Kim. "At the first stage of the talks, we believed the negotiations made some headway. But the situation has changed abruptly," he recalls.

"The current impasse over the opening of the assembly is not a big problem. What I want to note is that no one opposes an early opening of the legislature," Yi says.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

Daily Welcomes Assembly Opening

SK090129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Accord on Assembly Opening"]

[Text] It is fortunate that the National Assembly will finally convene on Monday. The opening session will come 33 days after the term of the 12th Assembly officially began.

Given the results of the parliamentary election [date indistinct] February, many had expected rough sailing for the new assembly. But they hardly expected it to be delayed for so long. Needless to say, the voters elected their representatives to have them tackle political issue on the assembly floor. No political preconditions should be attached to convening the Assembly as such would be negligence of constitutional duties on the part of the assemblymen.

Thus the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party did well to agree to convene the assembly. Obviously the party recognized the popular desire to see assembly operations normalized.

The NKDP may have been motivated by its hardline faction's stance that it must be more aggressive than previous opposition parties. It certainly was out of such considerations that the NKDP once adamantly demanded amnesty and restoration of civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and the release of the "prisoners of conscience" as preconditions for convening the legislature.

But the ruling Democratic Justice Party backed down from its earlier stand and reached a compromise with the NKDP whereby a parliamentary recommendation will be initiated to have the government favorably consider the amnesty and civil rights issues. Both parties have displayed skill in the art of political compromise.

They agreed that it is essential to continued political stability that all political issues be dealt with only in the forum of the assembly. Because there are too many issues awaiting parliamentary action, partisan interests should not be allowed to delay Assembly operations. As both parties have

pointed out, what the nation most needs at this juncture is political and social stability.

Now is the time for politicians to demonstrate their political maturity. Their actions should match their rhetoric in that they should respect the democratic principles of dialogue and compromise. The parliamentary forum is where they must perform their political duties.

Political Atmosphere Reviewed

SK120140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 85 pp 1, 4

[From the column "News in Review" by political editor Kim Myong-sok]

[Text] While the padded outfits of the omnipresent riot police looked heavier under the late spring sun, ruling and opposition camps braced themselves last week for a new stage of confrontation, the 12th-term National Assembly.

As the anniversaries of the three major events--the 16 May, 1961, military coup, the 17 May, 1980, crackdown on dissidents and the Kwangju uprising the following day--approached, student protest actions have markedly escalated.

Police are on alert on information that large-scale demonstrations will be attempted in Seoul, Kwangju and other large cities around the anniversaries. The prosecution issued tough warnings against violent activities but few seemed to listen.

Unfortunately, the administration itself supplied new fuel to the protest in the street and the opposition offensive in the assembly with the sudden control of ideological literature that bungled due to rash enforcement.

As is often the case, the origin of the confiscation order was not clear and the initial blame went to the Ministry of Culture and Information, which is in charge of overseeing all publications.

An inside source, however, said that the ministry had only produced a list of pamphlets and books which had come under its scrutiny because of their special contents or faulty procedures in publishing over the past 10 years or so.

The list was given to law enforcement authorities at their request and it somehow became the catalogue for confiscation, the source claimed.

As a result, some works of Bertrand Russel and Erich Fromm were seized along with books on Rosa Luxemburg and Antonio Gramsci. Even two biographical works on President Chon Tu-hwan were subjected to the police dragnet.

There was already a long list of "issues" to be picked up by the opposition, the mightiest in the not-so-long history of the republic's party politics, when the new legislature opens tomorrow.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, in its pre-inauguration exercise on assembly strategies, chose 16 items to work out countermeasures.

The leading entries, of course, are the restoration of civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents and the release of ideological offenders, which had been presented by the New Korea Democratic Party as the prerequisite for the opening of the New Assembly.

Others range from the constitutional revision for direct presidential election to the foreign debt problem and falling cattle prices in addition to the crackdown on radical literature.

Local autonomy, election wrongdoing, press freedom, campus unrest, sluggish exports, medical insurance for the poor, labor disputes, company bankruptcies, housing problems and the inevitable Kwnagju incident--all were there in the brains of party strategists.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u asked members to take "initiative" by spontaneously bringing these issues to the assembly floor without awaiting opposition actions. It certainly is easier said than done.

NDP President Yi Min-u's press conference prior to the house inauguration was restrained in language but contained determination to put up a long, hard fight.

The whole ranks of the NDP are made up of men with venomous tongues which have not been at work for a long time. The complex factional competition, being sharpened toward the national convention in July, will make each of them extremely vocal on the assembly floor.

The temptation to show the difference from the previous opposition will drive them to poke at every government failure past and present and demand a full range of "democratization" steps.

For their part, the members of the ruling party will counter the opposition offensive with emphasis on bread and security while trying to convince the opponents of the existence of limitations again in the new stage, and teach them the rules.

Such efforts will prove an exhaustively demanding task for the still inexperienced DJP elite and will surely be more successful if their colleagues in the administration do not repeat blunders like last week's episode on "subversive" publications.

NKDP Dissatisfied With Meeting Results

SK090157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 85 p 4

[Text] Most of the senior legislators of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday expressed their dissatisfaction with the results of Tuesday's bipartisan negotiations to convene the 12th National Assembly.

The complaint came in a temporary caucus meeting, attended by party President Mi Min-u, five vice presidents and six key officeholders including the floor leader and secretary general.

Rep No Song-hwan, one of the five vice presidents, was critical of floor leader Kim Tong-yong, saying: "In fact nothing was gained despite from such (more than 40 days) painstaking efforts."

NKDM's Role in Opening Assembly Praised

SK090145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 85 p 4

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, cochairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, yesterday commented that the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party "did a good job" in the course of negotiations over the convening of the National Assembly.

Meeting reporters, the two Kims stated that the opposition party showed, through the negotiations, that it is no longer the kind of docile opposition as in the previous-term assembly.

Regarding the failure to settle the issue of amnesty and restoration of civil rights for himself, Kim Tae-chung said, "I believe progress can be made not only outside but inside (the assembly)."

Noting that the ruling party has given a pledge that it will deal sincerely with the case, he said "It is not the time to make a final judgment."

Kim Yong-sam said he believes that the opposition on the whole obtained satisfactory results. "Through the negotiations the opposition showed that the ruling party will not be able to have everything its own way," he stressed.

Public Announcement Due

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] A public announcement will be made today on the inaugural session of the 12th National Assembly on Monday.

The floor leaders of the three major political parties signed a written request for the convening of the newly-elected assembly yesterday. It was the first time since the 12 February National Assembly elections that the three floor leaders had beentogether.

In the face of strong objection from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the small opposition Korea National Party had failed to participate in inter-party negotiations over the initial assembly session.

Emerging from the first meeting held at the assembly speaker's office, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said the deputy floor leaders will continue negotiations to work out a detailed schedule for the inaugural assembly sitting.

Meanwhile, the deputy floor leaders continued to disagree over agenda items for the interpellation session.

They will meet again today to continue negotiations over a detailed timetable for the special assembly sitting.

Length of Session Undetermined

SK100111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties failed again yesterday to set the length of the inaugural session of the new National Assembly to open Monday as they could not narrow differences on the agenda and number of interpellators.

Under the current National Assembly Law, the duration of a full house sitting should be decided as a resolution of lawmakers in a plenary session on the basis of agendas.

Senior deputy floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and second opposition Korea National Party will huddle shortly to finalize the operational timetable for the opening session.

The NDP demanded in the second meeting of deputy floor leaders yesterday that five agenda items be adopted for the full house session.

The five are politics, diplomacy and defense, economy 1, economy 2, and social problems and culture.

But, the DJP insisted on three agenda items--1. politics, diplomacy and security; 2. economy; and 3. social problems and culture.

CSO: 4100/454

CHON'S LAW DAY SPEECH

'Law-Abiding Spirit' Stressed

SK012334 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Law-abiding Spirit"]

[Text] As the nation marked the annual Law Day yesterday, it was reminded anew of the imperative need for abiding by laws faithfully if we are to become an advanced society where justice, freedom and peace prevail. Speeches at commemorative ceremonies held in Seoul and elsewhere in the country all stressed this point clearly.

As President Chon Tu-hwan pointed out in his address, a nation can secure a strong capability for autonomy only when each and every member of society faithfully carries out his or her responsibility and duty before demanding freedom and individual rights.

It is common sense that a society cannot survive, much less thrive, unless it is sustained by the rule of law. Failure to observe laws due to self-righteousness or selfish interests should not be tolerated.

Enhancement of the law-abiding spirit in this country is especially important now as the nation is promoting the development of an autonomous and open society in which law and order is an indispensable concept.

Maintenance of law and order can hardly be expected if it is not backed by a mature civic culture in which public and social morality prevail. Observance of a nation's laws through mandatory enforcement or out of fear of penalty is never sufficient. Citizens' spontaneous adherence to the rule of law stemming from sound social morals and public spirit is basic.

It is essential that all members of society renew their sense of social responsibility and make it a practice not to violate law and order even in seemingly trivial matters of their daily lives. If such an attitude becomes prevalent, though a passive one, it will surely lead to the establishment of a democratic society ruled by law.

Chon Tu-hwan Warns Against Violation of Law

SK010417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday warned against any acts to justify the violation of the law, destroying the basic order of the nation. Such act is "an open challenge to the order of the law," Chon said, adding that those acts either ignoring or violating the law cannot be tolerated at any reason.

In an address for the ceremony marking the 22d Law Day, Chon said that those acts should be wiped out for the establishment of an open and autonomous society.

Noting that the individual creativity and the national will for development can be efficiently exercised only in an open and autonomous institution and that the building of an advanced society can be expedited through efforts to minimize coercive control and restriction, Chon emphasized that it is more important than any other thing for each of the nation's people to be equipped with mature citizenship.

Chon said that when all the members of the society respect the equality as well as the freedom and fulfill their responsibility and duties before claiming for rights, the society will secure a solid capability for autonomy.

"Respect for the law, which is a promise made by the people themselves through consensus, is the core of the priority tasks for the realization of open and autonomous society," Chon said.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FUTURE PLANS OF THREE PREVIOUSLY BANNED KIMS

Kim Young-sam

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Chon Yuk]

[Text] Kim Young-sam, Former President of the New Democratic Party
"Although I never recognized the legitimacy of the political restrictions
itself, I like to regard the lifting of the political ban or the release as
a part of the effort to bring about democracy."

Kim Young-sam, who was deeply involved in the creation of the New Korea
Democratic Party [NKDP] and in the process of the general election, commented
on the lifting of the ban in this way. He went on to add: "I intend to
devote myself wholly to the work of the Consultative Committee for the Pro-
motion of Democracy [CCPD]."

His interest in the CCPD has been enormous. "It fully took me one year just
to launch it. On May 18th of last year, the CCPD declared clearly in its
inaugural proclamation that it was not created out of partisan interest or
for political power. It is an organization for the promoting of democracy."

He said that as co-chairman with Kim Dae-jung, he will endeavor to expand
and strengthen the CCPD so that all people will be able to share in the
earnest desire for democracy.

"I was involved with the NKDP because I sort of felt a sense of mission I had
to step in."

He was enormously pleased with the creation of the NKDP with the CCPD as its
parent body and with the fact that this party became the principal opposition
party with the support of the people.

"In a few words, it was a victory of the people. For all practical purposes,
the lifting of ban was also realized by the people. People are never simple."

He stressed that it is essential to cooperate with Kim Dae-jung for the sake
of democracy, and that if both join hand-in-hand, there will be nothing to be
afraid of.

"There will unfold all kinds of tricks to separate us; however, we both have changed. I make it clear that I do not have any intention to utilize the factions within the NKDP for my own advantage."

Kim, who was freed from house arrest on April 30, 1981, formed the Democratic Alpine Society on June 9 of the same year. The Democratic Alpine Society, the core of which was composed of the key leaders of the old New Democratic Party, including Yi Min-wu, president of the NKDP, has been holding weekly meetings on Thursdays. Forty to 50 participants visited well-known mountains throughout the country and reassured their unity.

On May 18, 1983, he started a hunger strike "by painfully assuming the responsibility for not being able to prevent the Kwangju incident," and continued for 24 days until June 9. Thus, he created a stir, and the extra sessions of the National Assembly were stalled. Reportedly, at that time, a high official of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] called on him at Seoul National University Hospital and conveyed the views of the government and the ruling party.

On the lately controversial constitutional amendment question on direct popular election of the president, he commented: "I believe direct popular election of the president and the cabinet has both merits and demerits. But the people believe that direct popular election of the president is the way of democracy. We must be responsive to the people."

Even now, he jogs about 3 kilometers every morning and works during the day in the CCPD office. His home at Sangdo-dong has been busy lately with visitors, even including Democratic Korea Party and Korean National Party legislators, not to mention the NKDP members of the National Assembly.

At home, he lives with his wife, Son Myong-sun, and his youngest daughter, who is a graduate student at Ewha Women's University. Frequent visitors include the election winners from among his former aids and secretaries, such as Kim Tong-young, So Sok-che, Kim Bong-jo, Kim Tong-kyu, Yu Sung-hwan, Mun Chung-su, and Kim Hyong-kyon.

Kim Tae-chung

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Yi Su-kun]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, Former Presidential Candidate

The former presidential candidate, who has reemerged in the present political arena after 4 years and 293 days since the May 17 development, expressed his feelings about the lifting of the ban in the following words: "Although I am afraid that it came a little too late, I hope that this will be a small step in the march towards democratization."

He went on to add: "Respecting the will of the people as reflected in the general election, the government and the ruling party must take drastic measures to democratize the country, basically and institutionally."

Under suspicion of violation of the national security law, he had been sentenced to death by the military tribunal, but [his death sentence] was later commuted to a life sentence. After serving 2 years and 7 months in the Chongju prison, his sentence was suspended, and he was released. Upon his release on December 23, 1982, he left, accompanied by his wife, for the United States to receive medical treatment, and stayed there for over 2 years. On February 8, he returned to his Tongkyo-dong home, and was placed under house arrest.

He maintains that he is generally healthy. On the possibility of his participating in a political party, on the premise that "it is premature to talk about such a subject before a pardon and before the restoration of my rights has been granted," he stressed that "when democracy is restored and political party activities are truly liberalized, I will choose a political party by reappraising the situation; however, at this stage, I, from the standpoint of all the people who are seeking democratization and are not from the partisan position, intend to cooperate with all the opposition democratic leaders and the leaders of political parties."

Ever since his homecoming, his days have begun at 6 o'clock in the morning. He gets up, reads and waters the flowers. He then meets foreign reporters and an official from the American Embassy in Seoul. He also takes a never-ending stream of telephone calls from the people. Whenever he gets a chance, he enjoys calligraphy. He has quit smoking his pipe, but he enjoys a little wine. It has recently been learned that he is indulging in reading "The Science of Caesara," and that he has recommended the book to his son, Hong-il.

On the outcome of the recent general election, he commented: "The recent general election is a great victory for our people. Through this election, our people have displayed their ability to the people of the world and have impressed them deeply, lest they should still have the foolish idea that the Korean people lack the ability to govern themselves democratically."

On the question of the integration of the opposition circles, he pointed out that "it is not only indispensable to integrate the opposition political parties, but it should be achieved." He went on: "When I become free, I will do whatever I can to integrate the opposition circles in cooperation with the people concerned."

On the question of his relationship with his competitor, Kim Young-sam, he assured that "until democracy is restored, the cooperative spirit between us for solidarity will never change, and never will we give anxiety to the people or disappoint them."

He emphasized that "under no circumstances will I ever create factions or stir up factional struggles within and without the party to build up my personal power in any social organizations or political parties."

He stressed strongly that "political retaliation must be rejected altogether. Through repeated experience, we have learned that as long as political retaliation remains, there will be neither unity of the people nor the development of true democracy."

Kim Chong-pil

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Ko Hung-kil]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, Former President of the Democratic Republic Party
On the morning of the 5th, a high-ranking official of the government notified Kim Chong-pil, the former president of the Democratic Republican Party who is staying in the United States, of the lifting of ban on him, by telephoning his home in Chungku-dong.

Since Kim and his wife, Pak Young-ok, are both in the United States, a custodian at his home in Seoul received the call and relayed the news to Kim's daughter, Ye-ri, residing in Itaewon, and she, in turn, conveyed the message to her father in the United States through an overseas call.

According to Ye-ri, her father responded in simple words, "I see. I will return home in April, as planned."

Kim, who went to the United States to observe the Democratic Party National Convention on July 15 last year, is still there and is spending his days [in a] relatively relaxed [manner] by visiting friends living in various parts of the United States.

In August, he observed the U.S. Republican Party's National Convention. In September, his only son, Chin, accompanied by his mother, came to the United States to study. Thus, three members of the family had a reunion.

After having enrolled Chin at Utah State University to study English, he settled in San Francisco and is still residing there.

Last January, his son-in-law, Yi Tong-bo, son of Yi Won-man, went to the United States and travelled with Kim Chong-pil for about a month. Occasionally, Kim Chong-pil makes telephone calls to Seoul.

This is his third trip abroad since the May 17th development.

In April 1983, he was invited by Columbia University to be its visiting research professor, and he spent more than 3 months at the university. In November of the same year, he attended the 88th birthday celebration of former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi.

Shortly before his departure for the United States, following his group visit with the old ruling circle legislators at the National Cemetery in Ton-jak-dong on the June 25 anniversary day in 1984, he organized the "June 25 War Veteran Legislators Club." He expressed interest in conducting a commemorative service on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of late President Park Chung-hee's death, but it never materialized due to unfavorable circumstances.

The National Restoration Club, which was formed primarily by the old ruling circle personalities last year, has no link with Kim Chong-pil, and it has been so far no more than a fraternal organization.

The old ruling circle personalities, such as Chang Young-sun, Kil Chon-sik, Kim Yong-tae, and O Hak-chin, who are not involved in present politics, are planning to discuss their future moves with Kim Chong-pil when he returns, however, it is unlikely that Kim Chong-pil will jump into present politics right away.

He almost never expressed interest in politics during this period.

He never came back in time for the recent election. For this, some old ruling circle people show their regrets.

12474

CSO: 4107/134

REPORTAGE ON CPD ACTIVITIES

Sejong Center Reception Delayed

SK292345 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy indefinitely delayed yesterday a reception to celebrate the move of the headquarters to a new office scheduled for today at the Sejong Hall of the Sejong Cultural Center.

CPD cochairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam planned to host the reception for about 600 guests to commemorate the move of the CPD's office of the Chinhung Building in Sosomun, Seoul. It was to be an event of "non-political purpose."

But, according to CPD spokesman Han Kwang-ok, the manager of the Sejong Hall told the CPD April 26 that the reservation for the reception had to be cancelled because of its interior repair.

Kim Tae-chung said, "The authorities are doing infantile and ridiculous things."

Meanwhile, Kim Sang-hyon, vice chairman of the CPD, said yesterday that he would leave for the United States for a two-week-long visit on Thursday at the invitation of Jim Wright, majority leader of the House of the Representatives.

He said that on the way back home, he would stay in Japan for a few days. But he did not elaborate on the detailed itinerary in either country.

'Hit' for Seeking To Influence NKDP

SK252346 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Some prominent members of the New Korea Democratic Party who are not allied with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy showed displeasure yesterday with the fact that two key party officers "publicly" reported party affairs to a CPD meeting Wednesday attended by CPD cochairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

In the Wednesday meeting, NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong reported on "Why the talks on the parliamentary inauguration ended in failure," and secretary-general Yi Taek-ton on the move of the NDP headquarters to the Inui Building behind Tongdaemun Police Station.

Non-CPD member Yi Chul Sung said, "Their behavior was apparently contrary to the spirit of the party foundation which established the NDP with equal numbers of CPD and non-CPD members."

He criticized the CPD for having tried to place the major opposition party under its wing. "The NDP is increasingly becoming one of the CPD's branches," he said.

He said, "Which should the whip and the secretary-general side with in case the NDP and the CPD have different views on a certain issue?"

Vice party president Yi Ki-taek, a non-CPD member, said, "Their behavior at the CPD resulted from the fact that the NDP did not formally clarify its relations with the CPD."

Meanwhile, the NDP began routine business at the newly-rented office located on the 10th and 11th floors of the building in Yoido today to gather opinions on the parliamentary inauguration.

Two Kims' Announcement

SK260005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, cochairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, will announce their "design for democratization" at the Sechong Cultural Center next Tuesday, a CPD spokesman said yesterday.

The council will invite reporters, both Korean and foreign, about 200 council steering committee members, lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and members of dissident groups to a CPD meeting in which the two Kims will make public their plans, the spokesman said.

Many NKDP lawmakers are affiliated with the CPD which was established in May last year.

CSO: 4100/439

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Demonstration at Chungang University

SK292359 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] About 1,000 students from six universities in Seoul staged an anti-government demonstration at Chungang University yesterday.

The students from Seoul National, Chungang, Sungjun, Tankuk, Tongguk and Sukmyong Women's demonstrated for about two hours from 3 p.m. after attending a national student association's meeting for Seoul's southern district.

They chanted slogans that included a demand for the guarantee of free labor movement activities and a minimum wage system.

The demonstrators confronted riot police at the school gate, hurling stones. Police countered by dispersing tear gas.

Around 3:50 p.m. homemade fire bombs thrown by the students caused fires at three shops, including a bookstore, in front of the school. Damages were minor as the fires were promptly extinguished.

Students claimed a Chungang University student was injured during the demonstration.

In another demonstration held at Seoul National University, about 1,000 students demanded free debates on unification issues.

The students staged the demonstration after participating in a send-off ceremony organized by the school's student council at 10 a.m. They were among 4,181 sophomores who were to attend a one-week training at frontline army units starting yesterday.

Demand Free Debate on Unification

SK300005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Some 500 students of Seoul National University [SNU] staged a demonstration on campus yesterday, demanding the assurance of free debates on the national unification issue.

The sophomores of colleges of the humanities and social sciences rallied in front of the library at 9:30 a.m., and shouted slogans calling for the freedom on the unification issue.

The protest meeting of students took place prior to their departure for in-camp military drills on the frontline.

Expelled Pusan Students Reinstated

SK300006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 April 85 p 8

[Text] Tong-a University in Pusan has reinstated five students expelled for their leading roles in campus demonstrations, it was learned yesterday.

It is the first time since the government assurance of campus autonomy in March last year that a school nullified its disciplinary decision against activist students.

The university reinstated Pyon Chae-kwan, 22, a junior law major, and four others Saturday.

The school expelled the five students for on-campus agitation by distributing 1,000 plus leaflets demanding the withdrawal of some faculty members on March 11.

SNU Students' Jail Terms

SK300002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul prosecution yesterday demanded a two-year jail term for three Seoul National University [SNU] students indicted for attacking policemen while attempting to enter the former headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Yoido last January.

The three are all seniors of the university.

While demanding the term, prosecutor Hwang Son-tae said the defendants deserve imprisonment because "they surveyed the area two times and threw stones at unarmed police officers."

CSO: 4100/439

STUDENT ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Seoul, Pusan Students Urge Stability

SK080140 Seoul the KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 85 p 8

[Text] Some university students in Seoul and Pusan are trying to create an academic atmosphere on their campuses which have been disturbed by frequent radical rallies and demonstrations.

Students at Korea University Education College last Saturday scattered 300 copies of literature on campus calling for self-restraint on the part of radical student activists, education officials said yesterday.

Issued by the college's "Committee for Campus Stability," the printed material criticized representatives of the newly formed student association for being bent on launching an antigovernment struggle, while neglecting the immediate problems of students.

Part of the leaflet said, "Representatives of the student association should strive to turn their school into a forum for learning, respecting the desires of all students." It asked why their campus should be changed into a place for struggle and said that student fees should not be channeled into the production of "seditious" leaflets.

In Pusan University, about 200 students gathered on the main school grounds last Wednesday to hold an open discussion session.

They said that on-campus unrest has hindered the serious study of a majority of students and that collegians should devote themselves to students. They demanded that the student association be formed through proper procedures.

In particular, the students expressed opposition to the student association's involvement in labor and political problems.

Warfare of Admonition

SK100107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 8

[Text] Instead of the usual exchanges of tear gas firing and rock throwing, this time an unusual war of mute admonition is going on between Seoul College

students and riot police who often take position near the campus to keep demonstrators from taking to the streets.

In an apparent gesture of peace with the students, a group of the riot police positioned near the entrance of the King Sejong University Wednesday morning put up posters carrying four Chinese characters in front of a police bus. The characters read "No Stones, No Shell," meaning "If you don't throw stones, we won't use tear gas."

But the phrase drew a prompt yet witty response from the university students. In the afternoon of that day, a placard displaying the same four Chinese letters as used by police but in a slightly different order appeared on the campus bulletin board. It said "No Shells, No Stones," meaning "If you don't fire (tear gas), we won't throw stones."

On Wednesday afternoon the police peace initiative seemed to work. About 200 King Sejong University students held a protest rally on the campus, demanding the full-fledged recognition of the student council recently elected by direct voting.

But there were no violent clashes between protestors and riot police as in the past. The police did not fire tear gas and the students did not throw stones at police.

The police and the students also put out another slogan each. The secondary police slogan said, "To be patient, that is virtue" while that of the students read: "The cause (of the trouble) should be clarified first."

The chief of the Tongbu Police Station who is credited with coining the new phrase appeared happy yesterday over the "positive reaction" of the students toward the police initiative for peace.

He quipped, "There seems to be no other way to avoid a clash with the students other than to touch the hearts of the students."

Steps To Segregate 'Activist Students'

SK120220 Seoul THE KOREA TIME in English 12 May 85 p 8

[Text] Police have started taking steps for the separation of the so-called activist students from other students in anticipation of a spate of demonstrations revolving around the Kwangju incident of 1980.

Policemen are posted at inter-city terminals and stations to keep activist students from going down to Kwangju.

A senior police officer revealed that students and leaders of social organizations will have some trouble going down to the provincial capital with no acceptable purpose.

Already several student leaders are in the custody of police fearing that they might lead violent demonstrations.

They include Chairman Kim Kun-tae and Vice Chairman Choe Min-hwa of the so-called "Federation of the Youth Democratization Movement Associations," and Hwang In-ha, 27, director of the Ecumenical Youth Council.

According to the police officer, the students and activists in custody have earlier masterminded demonstrations on and off campus or distributed printed leaflets opposing the government.

Meanwhile, the Noryangjin police took Cho In-kyu, a senior of Sungjon University and leader of a student Christian association, from his home in Hwasong, Kyonggi-do, to a police station Friday.

Two students of Toksong Women's College, Kim Hu-chin and Sin On-chu, were also taken to the Pukpu Police Station on that night by plain clothesmen who were awaiting them in front of the school.

The students put under custody also included Han Chang-u, 22, president of the Seoul City College's student association, according to the police.

Daily Calls for Violence End

SK130033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "End To Violent Activism"]

[Text] Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon has told his subordinate prosecution officers to clamp down on violent rallies to ensure the public order necessary for our nation-building efforts.

The get-tough stance of law-enforcement authorities was necessitated by the rising wave of campus unrest and labor disputes in recent months. Campus turmoil has increased and become more violent of late as student demonstrators have become involved in political and social affairs.

Under the new guidelines, cases of extreme violence involving assault, arson, destruction of property or arbitrary confinement would make perpetrators subject to arrest for thorough investigations aimed at identifying those who pull the strings behind the scenes.

Thus a strong warning has been served against the leftist trend of some students and workers who sympathize with and support the cause of North Korean communism by advocating revolution in their slogans and publications. Such pro-North Korean and pro-communist activities will be dealt with sternly under the National Security Law.

The chief prosecutor can now invoke contempt of court charges against acts aimed at disturbing the normal process of public trial by either defendants or visitors who stage noisy protests or shout political propaganda.

We have often taken issue with the indiscriminate and unlawful excesses of student and labor activists who are inspired not by proper professional concern but rather by irrelevant political and ideological objectives.

Campus unrest, which originated with the issues of campus autonomy and academic freedom, has long since gone overboard with demands for a wide range of targets not in the sphere of campus issues; higher wages, housing for the homeless, resistance to foreign influence and so on.

To make matters worse, their demonstrations and sit-ins have turned increasingly destructive as extremists throw rocks and Molotov cocktails, break into buildings and ransack offices, abducting and torturing people and burning patrol cars.

Many of the aims and slogans put forward by radical students and workers are impractical and lack validity. Such flimsy slogans are rendered meaningless by resorting to violent methods.

The legal system of this republic allows no room for even fellow travelers, much less outright supporters and agents, of communism and the subversive strategies of North Korea.

Subversive leftist tendencies that oppose our values of freedom and respect for humanity can never be tolerated in the name of liberalization and fundamental rights as long as we seek to remain secure, free and morally upstanding.

The latest crackdown on illegal books and publications of dubious nature should be seen and accepted in this context. Civil liberties, freedom of political activities and academic freedom have their proper boundaries within which they should serve national interests.

A timely reminder was issued by the Korean Council of Christian Leaders this past week that students should desist from mass demonstrations because they undermine social stability and hamper economic growth.

The plea was coupled with a statement that criminals of high treason and espionage must not be included in the list of so-called prisoners of conscience whose release is sought by a major opposition party. Those who oppose liberal democracy by acting as communist agents bent on subverting our state cannot be used as bargaining chips for shady political reasons.

The volatile military situation on this peninsula and the need for social stability based on law and order do not allow for violent political activism that disrupts the public order and security of the nation.

SNU Students Stage Rally

SK080132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 85 p 8

[Text] About 500 Seoul National University [SNU] students staged an antigovernment demonstration near the school's library building yesterday afternoon.

During the 30-minute rally, the students, some of them carrying torches, called on the government to make public "the truth" of the May 1980 civil disturbance in Kwangju.

Meanwhile, the police in Chollanam-do yesterday arrested a 23-year-old Chonnam National University student for attacking combat policemen with Molotov cocktails during a demonstration on the school campus last Wednesday.

Kim Ki-song, a senior majoring in trade, is also under suspicion of breaking 18 windowpanes at a police substation in eastern Kwangju by throwing stones later in the day.

Students Receive 2-Year Jail Terms

SK080137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 85 p 8

[Text] Prosecution authorities yesterday demanded two-year prison terms for two university students on charges of playing leading roles in illegal street demonstrations against the parliamentary election last February.

Prosecutor Choe Yon-hui said that the two, Sin Won-song, 22, a senior at Tan-kuk University, and Yi Hung-chu, 24, a graduate of the same university, staged a street rally in front of Noryangjin Railroad Station on 8 February with some 200 students from four universities, spreading antigovernment leaflets. They were also said to have held a rally on a third-floor building near the Hannam-dong intersection, carrying torches and scattering printed material on 4 March.

Students Attacked Police Stands

SK090218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 85 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)--Three police boxes here were attacked in succession with stones by about 170 youths for about 15 minutes from 7 p.m. Tuesday.

According to police, about 70 youths showed up before the police box in Hak-dong and hurled stones.

A policeman on duty was injured by the stones thrown by the youths. Several windows were broken.

About three minutes later, another group of about 50 youths threw stones and broken pieces of iron bars, at Hyojuk Police Box.

Chief of the police box had his face injured at five points.

A third group of about 70 youths also hurled stones at the police box in Yang-dong.

Students Form National Council

SK090202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 85 p 8

[Text] Some 400 students from seven universities in Seoul organized what they called "the east branch of the national student council" in a meeting held at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) yesterday.

Following the meeting, the students held a rally in front of the university gate, shouting antigovernment slogans. The seven schools included HUFS, Kyonghui, Korea, Hanyang universities and three colleges.

Meanwhile, YONHAP News Agency said that about 400 students of Choson University in Kwangju held a rally on the campus yesterday afternoon. They tried to hit the streets, but were stopped by riot police. They dismissed voluntarily around 8:30 p.m.

Minister Reviews Campus Autonomy

SK110213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said yesterday that "it is very encouraging to know that there is an increasing number of college students who are reflecting on demonstrations and other troublesome campus issues."

In an address at the National Defense College, he said he expects campus autonomy to take root this year "because the government has presented various measures to solve campus issues in a positive manner."

Son, as guest speaker, spoke on the "Education Policy of Korea."

The education minister said a recent trend is that student activists are being isolated from other students. Furthermore, he added, student activities are becoming fewer. "Accordingly, those students tend to be more violent and act in the form of coalition."

The education minister was apparently referring to some recent demonstrations in Seoul which were jointly participated in by students from several universities and colleges.

Saying that the settlement of campus autonomy is impossible by government effort alone, Son called on colleges and universities to strictly apply school regulations to law breaking students. He asked faculty members to be more positive in counseling students. "This way, we can achieve the desired outcomes," he said.

Son alleged that quantitatively speaking, Korean education has reached an advanced stage, but qualitatively speaking, it still has many problems.

Students Continue Antigovernment Rallies

SK110151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 8

[Text] Students of three universities in Seoul conducted rallies and demonstrations on their campuses yesterday, shouting anti-government slogans.

Some 1,000 Seoul National University students hurled Molotov cocktails and other incendiaries at riot police while attempting to stream out of their main school gate.

The police fired tear-gas at the student demonstrators who adopted an open letter to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanding the immediate release of SNU Students Council President Kim Min-sok. Kim is reported to have recently been referred to summary court for having spread a "groundless" rumor.

There were also rallies at Korea and Sogang Universities. About 200 students participated in the Korea University demonstration while that at Sogang drew some 500 students.

CSO: 4100/554

KDI REPORT PESSIMISTIC ON 1985, 1986 ECONOMY

SK290532 Seoul YONHAP in English 0501 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 29 Apr (YONHAP)--The latest report from the Korean Development Institute (KDI), the government's most authoritative think tank, has forecast a disappointing outlook for the nation's economy in 1985 and 1986.

In the report, the KDI predicted that the Korean economy will grow by 6.8 percent in 1985--0.7 percentage points lower than the government's original target, and that prices will increase by 3 percent--1 percentage point above its original goal. The nation's deficit in international balance of payments is expected to surpass 950 million U.S. dollars--350 million dollars above the original goal, according to the KDI report.

The lower growth rate of the economy predicted by the institute will probably bring about a reduction in the real income of the Korean people and a decrease in the growth rate of jobs needed for increasing manpower in new labor markets. The KDI's projected inflation rate was higher than that forecast by the government. Inflation will not destabilize the nation's economy, however. The 350 million-dollar deficit in Korea's international balance of payments forecast by the KDI is only 1 percent above the nation's annual export volume.

Analysts here said that the economic situation portended by the KDI figures will not be severe enough to seriously undermine the nation's economy, but that the figures should serve as a stimulus to improve economic conditions. Korea's economic growth rate will remain at 5.9 percent in the first half of this year, but will increase to 7.5 percent--almost the same level recorded at the end of last year--in the second half, according to the KDI report.

In 1980, when Korea's political situation was extremely unstable, the economy registered a negative growth rate of 5.2 percent. The economy has recovered rapidly since then, however, recording growth rates of 6.2 percent in 1981, 9.5 percent in 1983 and 7.6 percent in 1984.

Total consumption will increase by only 4.6 percent in the first half, compared to 5.1 percent last year, but fixed investment will increase by 6.0 percent, representing a moderate rise of 0.3 percent from last year, the report continued.

The increase rate of exports during the first six-month period will be 4.6 percent--far lower than the 8.9 percent rise recorded for all of 1984, the institute predicted. In the first two months of this year, Korean exports fell by 4.4 percent from the corresponding period last year. Exports made a moderate recovery in the March-April period, but export conditions have not yet improved significantly.

Analysts attributed Korea's sluggish export performance so far this year to the business slowdown in the U.S. and Japanese economies, which together account for more than half of Korea's exports. Moreover, the growing strength of the U.S. dollar in recent months against the Korean won and several other currencies has fueled U.S. protectionist measures and pressure by the U.S. Government on Korea to open its market wider to U.S. products, the analysts said. The relatively low growth rate of the economies of European nations this year and the weakness of their currencies will continue to dampen Korean exports to that region, they added.

A rapid growth rate of Korean exports is inhibited by the heavy reliance of Korean exporters on items targeted under the protectionist policies of importing nations, and the less-than-adequate variation of those items by Korean companies.

The analysts called for long-term measures to deal with the unfavorable conditions that hinder Korea's export performance which is the key to the nation's economic growth.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS EXPECTED TO PERK UP IN 2ND QUARTER

SK060146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 6 May (YONHAP)--The business performance of key South Korean industries is expected to perk up in the second quarter, led chiefly by brisk investments in production facilities, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) said Monday.

A flexible credit management will spur facility investments by business in the second quarter the KCCI said in a survey of 20 key industries. The government's stability-oriented retrenchment policy has been a major cause of the sluggish domestic market in the past several months.

Such short-term measures at the increased exchange rate of Korean won currency against the U.S. dollars and the expanded export support financing will also stimulate the faltering export industry.

During the cited quarter, industrial output of petrochemical, plastic processing and raw silk show an average of 15 percent growth from the same period last year. The KCCI survey also forecast a 10 percent gain for construction, machinery, electronic and pharmaceutical industries.

As the demand season sets in, production of iron and steel and plywood will increase over the previous quarter, but the growth rate will be below the level of the same period last year.

Exports are expected to continue a gradual growth during the whole quarter. Exports of automobiles would grow 200 percent from a year earlier, those of processed plastic, electronic and medical products by 10 percent and those of fertilizer, automobile tires and chemical fibers by 5 percent.

Exports of iron and steel, cement, plywood, textiles will remain sluggish because of strengthened import regulations in advanced countries and weak international competitiveness.

Reflecting the rising demand both at home and abroad, the operation rate of businesses will improve slightly, compared with the previous quarter, but the rate will fall behind the level of the same period last year, the KCCI report said.

CSO: 4100/454

YOUTH LABOR CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

Seoul NOSA in Korean No 2, 1985 pp 16-17

[Article by Yi Yong-suk]

[Text] In this world of ours there are ever so many statistics, data and research reports. Recently in Korea as well the flood of reports and printed material is about enough to make our heads spin. Not only can we not decide what we should look at first, even if we were to determine that there is something we absolutely must read we cannot find any time at all to do so in our busy schedule and the best we can do is to just let it pass by. However, material on workers, who work without rest to produce the many goods of this world, is hard to find. We are inundated with plenty of false stories that are concocted and fabricated but tales of the 8 million workers pouring out their blood and sweat simply gather dust in some back room.

What is more, it is even more difficult to locate stories of child laborers who, due to their exceedingly bad luck and their crime of having the wrong parents, have at an early age ended up in a factory where they cannot waste even a single breath. Rather, if there are stories about child laborers, in reality it is questionable whether they even barely flick across the minds of soft-hearted sentimentalists killing time.

As busy and demanding as things have been for us, we have tried first to carry out a number of investigations of the personal, family, and working lives of workers under 18 in the Seoul-Inchon area and compile the results since, though there are not very many of them, that can be done fairly easily. Since the basic data already available is so skimpy, we cannot help feeling that we are just scratching the surface (touching the leg of an elephant). We are giving more serious weight to the notion that it is the state's responsibility to provide minimal basic statistics.

This is just a fragmentary report so we can hope for no more than that it assists the improvement of the welfare of the young workers of this land and, going further, of all workers. Since this report is limited to a very narrow range of data by age, subjects and geographical distribution, we must add that it can not be applied to all workers.

The Purpose of This Survey

Article 30, clause 4, of our nation's constitution stipulates that young workers will receive special protection. Moreover, articles 50 through 63 of section five of the Basic Labor Law state clearly several provisions for special protection for female and juvenile workers. The reason these legal stipulations are spelled out is to protect the lives of the young workers, who are the leaders of the future, but in reality their situation is such that, contrary to what is stipulated in the laws, their working conditions are even more onerous than those of adult workers.

The purpose of this survey is, by examining the conditions of the daily lives, working environments and food and shelter of young workers, to provide a first step, albeit a short one, toward grasping the actual situation of our nation's young workers about whom up to now there have been no empirical surveys or research. Going further, it is also our intent to take advantage of this survey to arrange for essential support measures to ensure that the young workers of this land will have their legal rights recognized and will be ensured lives befitting human beings.

The Subjects of the Survey

From among production workers in the manufacturing industry in the Seoul-Inchon area we selected 203 workers under 18 who could meet with the researchers. The result was 21 males (10.3 percent) and 182 females (89.7 percent), with 86.2 percent concentrated in the garment and electronics industries, so our subjects do not reflect the overall sexual and occupational mix of young workers in the region. However, not only did we make an effort to eliminate the personal discretion of the researchers in the selection of subjects but we believe that the subjects of the survey are not much at variance with the purpose of this survey since garment manufacturing and electronics subassembly are the representative industries of this region, and the issue of female workers is extremely important.

Methodology

1) The researchers interviewed the workers individually, explained each item on the questionnaire and wrote down the responses.

The questionnaire was divided into one section on personal life and one on work, and had 14 questions on personal life and 22 questions on work. (Cf. the questionnaire)

2) The time of the survey: June 1-7 and 15, 1984.

Summary of Findings

The results of the questionnaire of 203 workers under 18 in the Seoul-Inchon area are as follows:

1. Overall 76.9 percent of them are 16 to 18 years old and have an educational level of middle school graduation or less. 88.7 percent profess

a religion (37.4 percent are Protestants, 7.9 percent are Roman Catholics). In 76.8 percent of the cases, both parents are still alive and in 81.3 percent either one or both of the parents is working. In over half the cases (50.2 percent) the parental occupation is farming, with laborers (20.2 percent) the second largest category. 92.2 percent are from families where two or more are working but, despite that, 39.9 percent have gone to work because of difficulty maintaining the family's livelihood as before. The number with one or more family members attending school is the extremely high rate of 80.8 percent. Because of their extremely low educational level, they have a relatively high degree of enthusiasm for schooling (11.3 percent have returned to school). That is a reflection of the fact that Korean society has greater wage discrimination by educational level than any other society in the world. The young women working as garment workers, particularly the garment workers in Chong'gyech'on, have the lowest level of education (35.5 percent are primary school graduates or less).

2. Having left their hometown 71.9 percent are living in a strange city, and 41.4 percent live in dormitories. Not only are they living in a state of quarantine from the world due to restrictions on their leaving the dormitories, but 65.5 percent of the dormitory residents have five or more using their room. In the most crowded situation, there are even 14 sharing a single room. 27.1 percent cook for themselves. Of those who live with their families, 73.7 percent have three or more using their room.

Of them 66.5 percent work at least eight hours a day and 41.9 percent work ten hours a day or more, reflecting the fact that Korean workers have the longest hours in the world. 87.7 percent either have a TV or live in a dormitory with a TV but 40.4 percent hardly watch it at all and even fewer (17.2 percent) read the newspaper.

3. They average about 2.8 maladies per person, complaining particularly about such ailments as anemia, athlete's foot, gastrointestinal disorders, toothaches, fatigue, headaches, sore arms and legs, and constipation. The longer it has been since they started working, the greater the incidence of such digestive ailments as constipation and gastrointestinal disorders. These are occupational diseases caused by their having such a long work-day, by such unhealthy work environments as impure air in the work place (46.3 percent), excessive noise (21.7 percent) or noxious odors (13.3 percent), and by unsuitable lodging facilities in which they cannot eat regular or nutritious meals because they have left their hometowns and are living in an alien environment.

Nevertheless, the company physical examinations are nothing more than a formality (54.7 percent) and, although most have been injured on the job (76.3 percent), there are few cases of sick leave (20.7 percent).

On-the-premises facilities (56.2 percent), dormitories (54.6 percent), and medical insurance (62.6 percent) are about as far as it goes for things that can be called welfare facilities or a welfare system and, anyway, these contain nothing better than communal facilities for ensuring that the workers have enough strength to do their job.

4. As for classification by industry, most are concentrated in the garment industry (55.2 percent) and the electronics industry (31.0 percent). By region we surveyed more workers from the Pup'young area (41.9 percent) than from anywhere else.

They mostly work in workshops with between 100 to 499 employees (46.8 percent) and work as pieceworkers for garment companies (44.8 percent) or as jobbers for electronics companies (22.2 percent). They think that if they leave their employer someone else can be hired right away (67.0 percent). There are many cases like this among those who are still pieceworkers, reflecting Korea's high unemployment rate and the existence of large numbers of underemployed.

Wages are such that most are paid on a daily basis (64.0 percent), and 82.7 percent receive the extreme starvation wage of no more than W3,000 a day. By industry, the electronics industry has a higher base pay, with 66.7 percent earning W2,500-3,000 a day, compared to the W2,000-2,500 a day that is base pay for 70.8 percent of those in the garment industry. On the other hand, 28.6 percent of those in the garment industry earn more than W100,000 a month compared to 7.9 percent in the electronics industry. It works out this way because the garment industry has a lower base pay and a longer work week than the electronics industry.

Of the males 66.7 percent earn W100,000 a month or more, though 72.9 percent of the females earn W100,000 or less a month, reflecting Korea's position as the society with the greatest sex discrimination in wages. In 56.2 percent of the cases, the bonuses over the course of a year total less than 100 percent of the base pay.

They show a healthy awareness in that 43.3 percent say that if they had some extra money they would like to give it to their parents, 19.7 percent say that they would use it for educational expenses and 13.8 percent say they would use it for people who are worse off than they are.

6. Those who have been at their present job for a year or less account for 69 percent and for most (54.7 percent) it is their first job, but over half (54.6 percent) would like to move to another job. The reason they would like to change jobs is either that they are not getting enough money (46.8 percent), because they are not treated as individuals (30.6 percent), because there is no future in that job (29.7 percent), or because the work is too hard (25.2 percent).

7. They are not members of any particular groups and when they feel particularly down in the dumps (56.7 percent), they do no more than either suffer alone (39.9 percent), talk with their parents and siblings (18.8 percent), or talk with friends from the same hometown (15.3 percent).

Many of the workers (43.3 percent) do not want to show any ill will toward their employers, and there are also many cases where labor-management relations are more harmonious than antagonistic (38.4 percent).

They do not even understand the fundamental right of workers to organize, with 92.1 percent either not knowing about labor unions or not caring.

Conclusion

1. In view of their low level of formal education and their high degree of enthusiasm for learning, it is essential to develop appropriate education programs. It is certain that these education programs will be more successful here than in any other environment.

2. Inasmuch as most of them have left their families and their hometowns and are living in a strange city, and since the company dormitories are nothing more than communal facilities merely ensuring that they have the energy to do their job, it would be a great help to the creation of a proper living environment if dormitories were operated in which they could live more like human beings.

3. Since almost all the workers are afflicted by ailments because of an unhealthy work environment and insufficient food, medical insurance or free medical care must be developed for places such as the Chong'gyech'on clothing factories where there is a swarm of small workshops in which they cannot receive the benefits of health insurance.

4. As most of them are unskilled laborers, since they are still young, they cannot help being subjected to low wages. However, if they are given vocational training at minimal expense, that would help them quickly master some skills, overcome their low wages, and rise in the ranks of their companies.

5. There is an urgent necessity to develop counseling and guidance services since they receive no rational counseling but instead either suffer alone or seek advice from blood relatives or from people from their hometowns, despite the extreme intensity of the resentment these young boys and girls feel because of their starvation wages, long hours of work, high rate of unemployment, all sorts of occupational diseases, discriminatory treatment and family poverty.

6. In as much as most of these young boy and girl workers must go on making a living as laborers in the future as well, in accordance with the capitalist development of Korean society, it is essential to implement workers' education so that they, who have no awareness or consciousness of their fundamental rights as workers, will grow in their autonomous capacity for a workers' movement. It is also essential to give them support so that they can organize small groups and then can go on to form labor unions.

9953

CSO: 4107/109

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ANALYSES ON DAEWOO COMPANY STRIKE

Cause of Sit-in

SK252355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The recent workers' strike at Daewoo Motor Co has made apparent some issues neglected by most enterprises thus far.

From a naive point of view, the action was simply motivated by demands for higher wages which are not unusual for industrial workers.

Labor officials point out, however, that the Daewoo case was somewhat different from an ordinary labor movement in that it was likely instigated by some "disguised employees" who were employed there after falsifying their academic and other personal background.

Another factor that triggered the Daewoo dispute was workers' distrust in their labor union, officials pointed out.

The labor union at the Pupyong plant is said to have failed to adequately speak for and represent the workers, allegedly turning a deaf ear to most workers' demands for wage increases and improvement in working conditions.

It is believed that many workers, who felt their demands were not being conveyed to the management through the union, were easily instigated by the radical undercover elements.

Aware of the fact that the union was held in distrust by the strikers, Kim Woo-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Group, directly contacted some key striking workers.

The disruption of normal channels of dialogue between the employees and management is viewed as one of the reasons that made settlement of the strike so difficult.

The company executives should also bear some responsibility for the unsound development of the labor union, the labor officials alleged.

Of all factors in the dispute, the most striking is that it appeared to have been initiated by some "disguised employees," ideology-oriented former college students.

When labor movements are used as a means to achieve ideological and political objectives, true cooperation between labor and management is hard to effect, labor officials point out.

The unrealistic guidelines on wage hikes by the Korean Employers' Federation is also quoted as a reason which triggered wage disputes in some companies. The federation had set the ceiling for wage increases this year at 5.2 percent, which most workers claim are unrealistic.

Labor officials attribute the settlement of the Daewoo strike largely to efforts made by chairman Kim. He is praised for having adhered to the principle that labor disputes should be solved through dialogue with patient understanding.

Ministry Not To Punish Strikers

SK302329 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Sok-hwi said yesterday that it is not desirable to seek prosecution against the laborers involved in an illegal strike if a proper solution has been reached through "sincere" efforts of both sides.

"In my opinion, it is a generally-accepted way of thinking that the exercise of the state's power to punish unlawful activities could not be the cure-all for solving such sensitive issues as labor-management disputes even if they show some illegal aspects," he said.

In a meeting with the press, the minister said that he had not received any report from the prosecution as yet about its plan on how to deal with those labor leaders suspected of having violated the laws concerned in staging the recent strike for a pay raise at the Pupyong factory of the Daewoo Motor Co.

"The mobilization of the public power, however, is unavoidable when the disputes jeopardize the public security and order," he said.

The minister revealed that 21 persons had been indicted so far on charges of violation of the parliamentary election law in connection with the February parliamentary election.

No former candidates and lawmakers-elect are included among them, he said.

Return to Normal Operation

SK260227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 26 Apr (YONHAP)--The Pupyong plant of the Daewoo Motor Co Friday returned to normal operations one day after workers lifted the

10-day-old sit-in strike under the mutual agreement between labor and management on wage hikes.

After marathon talks, the management and the protesting workers came to an agreement on an 8 percent hike in base salaries.

The workers, demanding 16.4 percent raise, had occupied the technical research center for 10 days. However, they relented from their original demand due to the hearty persuasion by Kim U-chung, chairman of Daewoo business group.

Under the hike, the base salary will rise by 8 percent together with various allowances for occupational subsidies, and of fringe benefits.

Put together, the hikes will effect a rise of 12.1 percent in gross wages.

After the agreement, the picketers signed an oath they would not engage in violent actions any more, admitting there were wrongs in their deeds.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

MEASURES PLANNED AGAINST LABOR DISPUTE INSTIGATORS

SK120238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 8

[Text] College graduates and dropouts will face arrest if they are found to be inciting labor disputes, after entering industrial firms as mental workers by concealing their high educational background.

A ranking government official said that the government has thus far been restrained in taking legal actions against them, by only recommending that the firms transfer the workers to desk jobs.

But stern measures are inevitable for the protection of industrial firms to plug the chance of violent labor disputes of malignant nature, he said.

According to him, the "disguise" employment for agitative purposes has emerged as not only an industrial but a social problem since 1983.

In the middle of April, some college dropouts masterminded a nine-day-long strike at the Pupyong plant of the Daewoo Motor Co., alerting the government and industrial circles.

In connection with the dispute, five workers have been arrested by police on charges of instigating assembly line workers to demonstrate.

The official said that the college graduates or dropouts employed for mental work will be assigned to desk jobs. If they refuse, they will be dealt with according to company regulations, he said.

In case they instigate other workers to illegal sit-ins or violence, they will face arrests, he said.

According to him, a total of 103 workers, including 31 graduates from 13 colleges, found jobs in 58 industrial firms as assembly line workers as of last year. Of them, 71 employees quite the jobs or were fired after disguised school careers were exposed and the remaining 32 still work in 21 companies.

He revealed that five "disguised" employees are allegedly attempting to instigate labor disputes in some firms at present.

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

POLICE PROBE EMPLOYEES' BACKGROUNDS--Police in Seoul yesterday started an investigation to uncover "disguised employees" from businesses following a report by the Ministry of Labor Affairs that such workers have instigated labor unrest. The investigation will focus on companies which have recently suffered from frequent labor disputes, said the police. At such firms, investigators will check academic and other personal backgrounds of the employees to determine if they entered the business with "seditious" objectives. The police also said it will advise companies to conduct education programs aimed at informing workers of the possible influence they might be subjected to by employees with ill intentions. An officer said about 100 persons are believed to have become employees of some 50 firms in Seoul primarily to foment labor disputes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 p 8 SK]

TEACHERS STAGE HUNGER-STRIKE--Uijongbu, Kyonggi-do--A group of teachers at a secondary school here have been staging a hunger strike over a week in protest for what they called unlawful punishment of them by the school. The strike by ten teachers of Pokji Middle and High School began 1 May. They continued the sitting-in at Munsu-sa Temple on Mt Tobong and at a nearby villa yesterday. They were learned to have been "dismissed" for failure to curb recent student agitation and disturbances. Three of the protesters fainted and were treated at a hospital, according to the report. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/454

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

REPORTAGE ON BOOK BANNING

Publishing Firms Sue Against Confiscation

SK080135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 85 p 8

[Text] The owners of two publishing houses and three bookstores in Seoul yesterday filed motions in two courts seeking to have returned more than 1,000 books seized by the authorities last week under a sweeping crackdown on "seditious" publications.

Lawyer Pak Chan-chong, appointed to represent the five persons in court, filed the motions separately with the Nambu Branch of the Seoul District Court and the Seoul District Criminal Court.

The five include Choe Ok-cha, president of the "Ilwol" Publishing Co., Na Pyong-sik, president of the "Pulbit" Publishing Co., and Yi Hae-myong, operator of the Kwangjang Bookstore near Seoul National University.

In a written motion, Choe and Na claimed that the police confiscated hundreds of copies of books published by their companies last week without any legal justification.

They claimed that the warrants with which the officers seized the publications failed to give any clear reason for the action. They claimed the warrants said simply that those books would be used "as evidence for charges of spreading false rumors."

The two were released Sunday after being held for questioning by the police from Friday, officials at the two companies said.

Meanwhile, three bookstore owners contended in their motions that the police seized 865 books about them without presenting search and confiscation warrants. All of the books were published by the Pulbit and Ilwol companies, they said.

Lawyer Pak said that police confiscated 1,141 books of 25 kinds from its five clients.

Among the books seized are "A Shameful Story," a political essay written by Lawyer Pak himself, and a translated version of Bruce Cumming's book, "American Policy and Korean Migration," according to the lawyer.

The government has been conducting a large-scale crackdown on publications which it says contain "seditious" materials.

2nd-Phase Crackdown Launched

SK100059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 8

[Text] In the second round of a crackdown on communist-oriented and other "antisocial" publications in less than a week, a joint task force of police and the Ministry of Culture and Information yesterday began raids on bookstores, publishing houses and printing shops in Seoul.

A total of 313 kinds of blacklisted publications, including 96 announced while launching the first round of crackdown last Friday, are subjected to confiscation by search teams armed with court warrants during the 13-day roundup until 21 May.

Most of the bookstores and printing shops are located near universities and colleges. Some of them are also suspected of having printed or copied various antigovernment leaflets at the request of students.

Police explained that the crackdown was launched as the blacklisted books and publications contained contents sympathetic to the activities of antistate organizations or communist-oriented groups, antagonistic to capitalism but praising theories of communism, distorting facts or spreading rumors to hamper national security and order.

They also contained contents that damage the development of sound national customs and social ethics, the police added.

Among the blacklisted books is "The Politics and Reality" written by Rep Pak Kwon-hom, of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), a collection of behind-the-scene political episodes involving key political figures in the government of the late President Pak Chong-hui era.

Another banned book is "The Shameful Stores," authored by another DJP member Pak Chan-chong [now an NKDP member], which contains memoirs of his parliamentary days.

So-called piracy translations, or books illegally published without obtaining copyrights from the foreign publishing houses or writers will also be seized during the period, according to the police.

The owners of book stores and publishing houses booked during the crackdown will be charged with the misdemeanor of spreading groundless rumors.

Police explained that the ongoing crackdown on banned publications was inevitable to protect society from dangerous and corrupt ideas.

Police blamed the unprecedented measures on "irresponsible" people who, bent on making commercial profits, have published or sold the antisocial material despite of repeated warnings from authorities.

The books in question include "The Practice and Theory of Bolshevism" by Bertrand Russel, "The Politics of the Unpolitical" and "Poetry and Anarchism" both by Herbert Read, "State and Anarchy" by Mikhail A. Bakunin, "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx, "Die Deutsche Ideologie" by Karl Marx and "My Life and My Friends" by Nextor Paz.

Also included are "Marx's Concept of Man" by Erich Fromm, "Che Guevara" by Andrew Sinclair, "I and the Third Republic" by Pak Sang-kil, "New Lectures" by Prof Han Wan-sang and Kim Tae-chung's "Letters From Prison."

Crackdown Viewed

EK110148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 May 85 p 8

[From the column "News in Review" by City Editor Chong Un-pung]

[Text] The attention of knowledgeable people is drawn to heavy-handed policy of the government against the books which it suspects are of dubious nature.

The government last week announced a crackdown on 96 books and non-bookform printed materials. On Thursday, the government added 210 books and printed materials to the list subject to the crackdown.

The crackdown, which will last until 22 May, is no doubt a blunt and forceful message of government intention to do some ideological housecleaning.

According to the government, the blacklisted books are dangerous. They sympathize with the communist ideology against free capitalism. On top of this, they incite struggle by force among the students, laborers, and farmers along the line of leftist ideology, it argues.

An official of the concerned authorities let on, however, that all of the seized books are not in for a complete withdrawal from the shelves. They will go under a magnifying glass to determine if they can be acceptable despite the life-and-death struggle with the communist regime in North Korea, he added.

The government has its own reasons for the crackdown. But they are not very convincing since many of the blacklisted books have been duly published after the required steps prescribed by the pertinent authorities.

Strong voices are claiming that not a small number of the blacklisted books can hardly be passed off as befitting the government-set category of subversive books.

And the criteria, by their nature, are not something to be drawn up with ease without a due amount of effort and study.

Whatever the explanations, the government measure caused ripples, and no one is sure of what havoc the resultant waves may wreak upon the precariously balanced-off political and social scales at present.

Although the government may not agree, it is backtracking on its policy time. Only in 1981 did the government relax its policy, permitting the publication of books on leftist ideology.

At that time, the government aim was no doubt to shield sensitive and idealist students from "tasty" leftist ideology by awakening them to all the vagaries of the leftist ideology.

As a result, lots of books on leftist ideology burst forth. And there is no denial that a number of printed materials of a more violent and vicious nature made their way through the campuses during and after the boisterous atmosphere incidental to the parliamentary elections in February.

The government may have felt the need for some action before it is too late. But the seemingly wholesale crackdown is feared to backfire, especially from the students.

So-called activist students are now trying to find fault with the government in order to fuel their activities on and off campus.

In this context, the government measure leaves room for debate as to whether the onrush is worth the predictable risks.

Now, the general public appears to be sick of never-ending campus unrest. Given this fact, there is a question if the government only bungled the matter.

Despite the crackdown, those blacklisted books will whistle their way through the campuses, arousing increased interest from the students.

Besides, curiosity has already been aroused among the general public about the contents of the books that are causing the police teams to fan out through the bookstores, especially those clustered near campuses.

Publishers File Law Suit

SK120115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 8

[Text] Thirty-three publishers filed a lawsuit en masse yesterday, demanding court injunction against the confiscation of "ideologically impure" books and printed materials.

The publishers, including Im Song-nam of the Stone Pillow Publishing Co., filed a lawsuit through lawyer-lawmaker Pak Chan-chong to the Seoul District Criminal Court, saying the confiscation of 145 kinds of books should be reconsidered.

They claimed in their lawsuit that the confiscation is evidently an infringement on the basic freedom of publishing guaranteed by the Constitution, because the action was not taken in accordance with explicable reason.

Pointing out that the confiscation was done on a charge of distribution of rumors, under the law on minor misdemeanors, they asserted that the books contain no contents which can be called rumors.

They also charged inconsistency of government policy, saying that large parts of the books seized were published according to government measures allowing the publishing of books related to the ideology of communism.

The publishers concluded in the lawsuit that the confiscation warrant should be nullified in that its contents neither specify how the publication of the books constitutes a crime nor clearly identifies what kind of books are against the law.

CSO: 4100/454

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KBS, MUNHWA TV BEGIN SPECIAL PROGRAM ON JAPAN

SK100407 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Yonhap, Seoul, 10 May (YONHAP)--Both the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) and Munhwa TV-Radio Broadcasting Corp of South Korea have begun to prepare a special program featuring Japan.

The KBS' coverage activities are scheduled to begin on 13 May and to continue for 50 days and will focus on the relationship between Japan's folk arts movement and Korean culture during Japan's colonial rule (1910-45).

The KBS program will also cover the influence of Korean culture and Japan's folk arts movement on the modernization process, and will portray Muneyoshi Yanagi (1889-1960), a well-known Japanese folk artist who was an expert in Korean culture. The special will explain how European living arts, Korean folk arts and folk paintings were accepted by Japanese folk artists.

The program will be divided into five parts: "The modern Japanese folk arts movement and Japanese-Korean relations," "Ceramic ware," "living design," "Dyeing and coloring," and "traditional crafts and paintings."

Meanwhile, MBC-TV has begun to prepare a series of special feature programs titled "Japan is ready for the 21st century," in time for the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Tokyo. The series is scheduled to begin around the middle of July.

MBC's programming team plans to collect data from Japan's national and civil institutes and to interview experts until 16 June.

The MBC service will comprise three parts: "One hundred million Samurai: they led the 21st century," "Sell knowledge now" and "How to cope with future shocks."

CSO: 4100/454

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

TV 'ELECTIONEERING' CHARGE DROPPED--The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office yesterday decided to drop charges against KBS and MBC, which were sued by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party for discriminative news reporting during the February general election. Prosecutor Ko Yong-chu made the decision, saying that there is no evidence to prove the allegation that the two TV-radio companies distorted facts. The prosecution also rejected allegation by NKDB that Chu Yong-pok, former minister of home affairs, and Kang U-yong, chairman of the Central Election Management Committee, had violated the National Assembly Election Law. The party accused Chu of illegally putting one of its election candidates under house arrest, Kang was accused by the opposition party for illegally changing the contents of election posters of some of its candidates. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 85 p 8 SK]

POLICE SEARCH YOUTH GROUP OFFICE--Seoul police yesterday searched the office of the "Youth Movement for National Democracy" in the Samgak-dong, Chung-gu, and seized 20 kinds of printed materials. Some of the literature was about the Kwangju incident of May in 1980. The police carried a search warrant issued by a judge of the Seoul District Criminal Court. A police officer said the raid was made on the basis of advance information that the printed materials at the office contained distorted facts about the Kwangju incident. [Text] [From the column "Local News in Capsule"] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INTELSAT CONFERENCE IN SEOUL

PRC, Yugoslavia Attend

SK302348 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 8

[Text] Korea is considering the construction of a fourth standard A earth station by 1988, the year of the 24th Olympics in Seoul, to meet the growing demand for satellite telecommunications, Yi U-chae, president of the Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) said yesterday.

The KTA is also putting emphasis on the continued expansion and upgrading of the national telephone network to fully satisfy increasing service demands, and will form a single automatic telephone network across the nation by 1987, Yi said. Yi made the remarks at an opening address of the operations representatives conference for the Pacific and Indian Ocean Regions of Intelsat at the Lotte Hotel in Seoul.

Yi also said, "The KTA's ultimate objective through various development programs is to establish an integrated service digital network (ISDN) by the year 2000, thus laying a firm foundation for the information society of the future."

Ninety-one representatives from 40 countries of the Indian and Pacific Ocean regions are participating in the nine-day conference. The participating countries include China, France, West Germany, Iran, Japan, Libya, Britain, the United States and Yugoslavia. Representatives from the Soviet Union were originally scheduled to attend, but have not yet arrived.

The participants will discuss a short and long-term overview of current operations of and future prospects for Intelsat (International Telecommunications Satellite Organization). Formulation of future Intelsat development policy will be also discussed during the conference. The Intelsat secretariat will have a special meeting with the KTA tomorrow to discuss matters concerning Korea's communications requirements during the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympic Games, both to be held in Seoul.

Conference Opening

SK301135 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 30 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--The 1985 operations representatives conference for the Indian and Pacific Ocean regions of the Intelsat opened in Seoul Tuesday for a nine-day run.

A total of 126 representatives from 50 member countries of the Intelsat (International Telecommunications Satellite Organization) will discuss matters pertaining to the operations of earth stations for the 1986-88 period, a Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) said.

Participants will also discuss earth station construction plans by member countries. Participating nations include the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany, France and South Yemen.

Intelsat was founded in 1964 and now has 109 member nations. Korea joined it in 1967 and now operates four earth stations. North Korea is not a member and has no earth station.

Intelsat Directors

SK030446 Seoul YONHAP in English 1054 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP)--Richard R. Colino, director general of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat), Wednesday paid a courtesy call on Vice Sports Minister Yi Chae-hwan, at Rhee's office. They exchanged views about communications systems for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games, both to be held in Seoul. Their discussion included the allocation of satellite circuits, the transmission and reception of broadcast programs both in Korea and abroad, and the use of telephone circuits.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPAN'S FINGERPRINT REQUIREMENT DISCUSSED

ROK Regrets Arrest of Koreans

SK090732 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Thursday expressed grave concern over the arrest by Japanese police of a Korean resident who refused to be fingerprinted for alien registration.

A ranking Foreign Ministry official said, "We worry greatly over the possibility that such an act by the Japanese authorities will make it more difficult to resolve the problem."

Police in the Tokyo suburb of Kawasaki Wednesday arrested Yi Sang-ho, 28, for allegedly violating Japan's controversial alien registration by refusing to be fingerprinted, according to reports from Tokyo.

"The arrest of Yi by the Japanese Government, despite the need for sincere action greater than any other time, and the massive renewal of alien registration affecting more than 340,000 Korean residents scheduled for July and August, is probably going to make matters worse," the official said.

"We hope the Japanese Government will establish more positive and sincere measures to improve the legal status of Koreans living in Japan," he added.

Most of the more than 670,000 Koreans now living in Japan are descendants of those Koreans who were brought to Japan for forced labor during World War II. Korea was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945.

The Koreans living in Japan account for almost 84 percent of the total foreign residents in Japan.

Yi's arrest was the second of its kind. In 1984, Japanese police arrested Kim Myong-kwan, a 34-year-old Korean lecturer teaching at a college in Kyoto, on a similar charge. Kim is still undergoing trial.

Japan's alien registration law, which has so far been challenged by more than 140 foreign residents, requires all foreigners 16 or older who have lived in Japan for more than one year to affix their fingerprint to registration cards every five years and to carry the cards at all times.

Korean Refusing Fingerprinting Fasts

SK100118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo--A 28-year-old Korean resident living in Kawasaki went on a hunger protest upon being arraigned by police Wednesday for his refusal to be fingerprinted as a foreign resident, a source at the "Mindan," an association of Korean residents, said.

Yi Song-ho, a nursery school manager in the industrial city, south of Tokyo, was arrested on his way to his office. The city authorities had earlier pledged that the city would not seek punishment for those who refused to be fingerprinted.

Under Japan's controversial alien registration law, all the foreign residents are required to be fingerprinted.

Meanwhile, Yi was known to have refused to be fingerprinted for the past three years.

Yi's arrest was the first one without being sued by the concerned city authorities.

A police spokesman, however, told a press conference that Wednesday's arrest was for his continued fingerprinting refusal. If he is allowed to avert the required fingerprinting, he is liable to violate the three-year statute of limitations ending in August, he said.

The City of Kawasaki became the first major city to declare in February a policy of not taking legal actions against fingerprinting boycotters.

Expressing deep regret, Kazuji Wagasu, the Socialist Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, where some 30,000 Korean residents are living, said he would urge the law-enforcing authorities to scrap the fingerprinting for alien residents.

Meanwhile, a protest rally was held Wednesday with about 350 Koreans participating.

Meanwhile, about 60 Koreans including Christian ministers tried to submit a letter of protest to police authorities only to be turned away at the entrance by Japanese police forces.

Korean Released on Fingerprint Charge

SK101237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May (YONHAP)--Japan's Yokohama District prosecution released late Friday the 28-year-old Korean resident in Kawasaki, Yi Sang-ho, who was arrested Wednesday by local police for having allegedly refused to be fingerprinted for his alien registration.

The prosecution said that it has decided to release Yi withholding its action on the charge against Yi of violating Japan's controversial alien registration law.

The first arrest by police, without accusation by local administration, of a foreigner who refused to be fingerprinted under the alien registration law, has raised a strong protest from the Korean community in Japan.

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that the Japanese Government will conclude on the ways to improve the fingerprinting system until the Korea-Japan annual cabinet ministers conference to be held this fall.

While testifying before the Diet (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee on the arrest of Yi, Abe said that the Korean Government has also requested improvement of the fingerprinting system.

Abe said, however, that Yi's arrest is not a problem to argue because it was conducted in accordance with the law.

He added that the Japanese Foreign Ministry is aware of the need to improve the fingerprinting system in any form.

Earlier Friday, Japanese Home Affairs Minister Turuo Furuya had said that he thinks Yi will be released within Friday, during the meeting with Toramo Takazawa, deputy general secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, who visited him to demand immediate release of Yi and total abolishment of the fingerprinting system.

Furuya said that pertinent ministries are now working on a measure to improve the fingerprinting system. "I expect a new improvement measure will be announced in an early date," he added.

On the same day, more than 150 members of the Mindan, pro-Seoul Korean Residents Association in Japan, staged a demonstration in Tokyo before the Metropolitan Police Department demanding immediate release of Yi. In Kanakawa Prefecture, 60 members of the Mindan local chapter also demonstrated before the Kawasaki Police Station protesting Yi's arrest.

'Sincere Attitude' Needed

SK110234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is stepping up its diplomatic efforts to improve the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, a Foreign Ministry source said Saturday.

The system of forced fingerprinting for Korean residents in Japan--a long-standing issue between Seoul and Tokyo--will probably be resolved before July, the source said.

During their summit talks last September, President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed to improve the legal status of the 670,000 Koreans living in Japan. Most of the Korean residents there are the descendants of Koreans mobilized for forced labor during the Japanese colonial rule of Korea (1910-45).

The solution to the fingerprinting issue cannot be delayed any longer, the source said.

To resolve the diplomatic friction resulting from the recent arrest by Japanese police of a Korean resident in Japan who refused to be fingerprinted, Seoul has proposed the holding of bilateral working-level negotiations, either in Seoul or Tokyo, later this month.

Japan is expected to send a sincere reply to the proposal soon, the source said, adding that "the solution to the issue is solely dependent on Japan's sincere attitude."

The issue is expected to be settled before the second half of this year, when the two nations commemorate the 20th anniversary of diplomatic normalization. The basic Korea-Japan Friendship Treaty was signed on 27 June, 1965.

Seoul was informed Friday through diplomatic channels that the Korean resident arrested for refusing to be fingerprinted has been released, the source said.

The Korean Foreign Ministry on Saturday morning summoned Sakutaro Tanino, a minister at the Japanese Embassy here, and repeated its proposal for holding bilateral negotiations at the end of this month to discuss improving the legal status of Koreans living in Japan. Tanino responded to the proposal affirmatively, the source said.

ROK, Japan Officials To Meet

SK110818 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese officials have agreed to hold a working-level meeting toward the end of May to discuss the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and the possible revision of Japan's fingerprinting system, sources at the Korean Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Kim Chae-chun, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of Korea's Foreign Ministry, and Sakutaro Tamino, a minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, agreed Friday to the necessity of holding such a meeting.

The Korean Foreign Ministry had called in Tamino earlier in the day in connection with the case of Yi Sang-ho, a Korean resident in Japan. Yi was arrested earlier in the week at Kawasaki, a suburb of Tokyo, for refusing to be fingerprinted under Japan's controversial alien registration law.

He was released Friday after the South Korean Government, opposition parties and civil rights groups in both Korea and Japan protested against the Japanese Government for Yi's arrest.

The directors general of the Korean and Japanese Asian Affairs Bureaus will represent their respective governments at the working level meeting later this month. The date and site of the meeting will be decided later, the sources said.

The decision Friday to hold the meeting came out of the common view that Korea and Japan must resolve the issue before the 20th anniversary (22 June) normalizing diplomatic relations, the sources said.

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CHON'S U.S. VISIT

Chon's Arrival

SK250149 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Los Angeles, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan arrived here Wednesday for an overnight stopover on his five-day official visit to the United States.

Accompanied by his wife Yi Sun-cha and an 18-member official entourage, including Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Chon was welcomed by more than 1,000 Koreans living here at the Los Angeles International Airport.

Chon and his party will leave here Thursday for a three-day "official working visit" to Washington where he will hold summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Shortly after the Korean Air Boeing 747 carrying Chon and his party touched down at 10:45 a.m. local time, Korean Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon, Consul General in Los Angeles Hwang Kwang-han, and Bee Lavery, chief of protocol of the Los Angeles city, boarded the plane to welcome Chon.

Escorted by Lavery, Chon and his wife alighted from the plane and were greeted by Acting Los Angeles Mayor Pat Russel. He reviewed a 21-member honor guard of the California National Guard 40th Division who had participated in the Korean War.

Chon passed through the greeting party which included Kenneth Hahn, member of the board of supervisors for Los Angeles County, Councilman Dave Cunningham, and Deputy Mayor Tom Houston. Also, on hand to greet the president were president of Korean Federation Kim Chuk-pong and president of Korean Unification Advisory Council's Los Angeles Chapter Yi Kwan-ok.

Chon and his wife received bouquets from American and Korean children during the five-minute ceremony.

Chon-Reagan Summit Talks

SK292338 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-U.S. Partnership"]

[Text] After paving the way for upgrading the Korean-American relationship to a more productive and substantial partnership, President Chon Tu-hwan has returned home from an extensive tour to the United States which was naturally focused on his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington over the weekend.

Since the results of the summit meeting was already commented on in this column, our attention at this juncture is rather directed to the ways of making the strengthened framework for binational friendship and cooperation most instrumental and moreover fruitful in actuality--and at that on the basis of mutual respect and understanding in a truer sense.

In this respect, stepped-up and sustained efforts are in order on both sides to make the best use of the expanded channels of mutual consultation, such as regular meetings of foreign ministers and economic ministers in addition to the existing defense ministerial talks, in the process of substantiating the relationship.

There was an encouraging indication from the American side that Presidents Chon and Reagan may meet again in 1987 for their fourth summitry in a series of now regularized top-level consultations. Still yet, close and frequent talks at the ministerial or working level are essential in resolving any pending issues and translating a top-level accord into action.

On the other hand, noteworthy were remarks made by President Chon on his way home that the next few years, obviously referring to the time till 1988, would be crucial period for Korea's national security and for its political and economic progresss as well.

It is indisputable that the overriding issue rests on maintaining an appropriate defense posture against North Korea's threat, which is ever ominous as it comes with peace overtures toward the South.

Then, to be noted is the fact that 1988 is the year set for the Republic's first peaceful transfer of power at the end of the incumbent president's term in office and for the World Olympics in Seoul, a grand event which has thus far been vehemently opposed by North Korea. It also is about the time when the national economy is projected to edge into the ranks of advanced countries.

Conversely, the period until then will be laden with numerous hard tasks to be carried out, ranging from sound political development and sustained economic growth to diplomacy geared to improve relations with communist states including China and the Soviet Union.

There is no denying that a mature partnership with the United States is vital to us. But then, as President Chon aptly stressed, the very basic requirement in overcoming these trials and challenges is that we Koreans should make endeavors for our own sakes by displaying a firm solidarity and spontaneous participation in the national tasks.

Chon Instructs Follow-up Measures

SK292355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday instructed those who accompanied him during his U.S. visit to work out follow-up measures.

In a meeting with his aides aboard the plane en route from Honolulu to Seoul, Chon said his visit brought about significant results in various sectors, including reaffirmation of the joint South Korean-American defense against North Korean threats to peace.

The heads of government offices and ministries were told by the president to fully report accords made at the summit talks to the nation and take follow-up measures to implement the agreements.

The meeting aboard the plane was attended by Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon; Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong; Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho; Yi Kyu-ho, presidential secretary general; Yi Yong-il, chief secretary to the president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and others.

Chon To Meet Party Presidents

SK010234 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan plans to explain to the representatives of the three parties--the DJP, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], and the KNP--the results of his second visit to the United States after inviting them to Chongwadae at noon, today. [as heard]

Sim Myong-po, DJP spokesman, revealed that [President Chon Tu-hwan] will have a luncheon at Chongwadae tomorrow at noon [as heard] with DJP chairman No Tae-u, NKDP president Yi Min-u, and KNP president Yi Man-sop.

Prior to this, Minister of Political Affairs Chong Chae-chol informed NKDP president Yi Min-u and KNP president Yi Man-sop, respectively, of this this morning.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON CALLS ON JOURNALISTS TO BETTER VALUE ROK DEMOCRACY

SK110319 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that democracy in Korea "is progressing rapidly" even though it was introduced a short three decades ago.

Meeting with 37 members of the International Newspaper Publishers Federation (FIEJ), Chon said Korea should not be measured by the same yardstick which is used in evaluating advanced countries whose democracy dates back some hundreds of years.

President Chon called on the journalists to take into account Korea's short history of democracy and cultural traditions, adding that no democratic institutions yet exist on the other side of the Korean Peninsula.

Chon said journalists should take the lead in strengthening the unity of the Free World in the face of an increasing danger of military conflicts by aggressor nations and also work for advances in the world economy.

"The Korean Peninsula is one of the most tense regions in the world, where 1.5 million regular troops of South and North Korea are poised against each other," President Chon said.

Despite the tension they feel, Chon said, the South Korean people are working very hard to stabilize their social environment.

J. Gordon S. Linacre, FIEJ president, was quoted as saying he agrees with President Chon's assertion that one nation's democracy should be evaluated in the light of that nation's cultural background and uniqueness.

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEW AMBASSADORIAL, GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

SK011302 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Yun Ok-sop, assistant minister for economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry, as ambassador to France.

Yu, a French Military Academy graduate, replaced Yun Sok-hon, who was named ambassador-at-large.

In a large-scale reshuffle of 14 ambassadorial-level officials, No Yong-chan, chief of protocol, was named ambassador to Portugal. He will succeed Kim Ki-sun, who was transferred to the Foreign Ministry.

Yu Chong-ha, ambassador to Sudan, was also transferred to the Foreign Ministry, where he will serve as acting assistant minister for economic affairs.

Yun Chu-won, ambassador to Papua New Guinea, was appointed as head of the European Affairs Bureau at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. The institute is under the direct control of the Foreign Ministry.

Chang Myong-kwan, ambassador to Senegal, will serve as acting chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry. Yi Si-yong, minister of Korea's mission to the United Nations, was appointed ambassador to Senegal.

Replacing Yun Chu-won as ambassador to Papua New Guinea is U Mun-ki, inspector general.

Pak Yong-un, deputy director general for passports, was selected as ambassador to Sudan, replacing Yu Chong-ha.

In addition, Yu Chong-hyon was appointed ambassador to Niger, Yi Tong-ik was selected as inspector general, and Ho I-hun was chosen as deputy director general for passports.

Cho Pyong-yom, ambassador to the Ivory Coast, was relieved of his concurrent post as ambassador to Niger.

CSO: 4100/439

COMMENT ON BANDUNG CONFERENCE IN JAKARTA

Significance of Conference

SK250220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Revival of Bandung Spirit"]

[Text] A major international meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African conference opened yesterday in the West Java city of Indonesia with delegates from nearly 80 countries and several national liberation organizations attending.

The two-day gathering is scheduled to adopt a communique today calling for revival of the spirit of solidarity among Asian and African nations that was first urged at Bandung 30 years ago.

The original conference's declaration, which embodied the "Ten Principles of Bandung," called for termination of colonialism, noninterference in the internal affairs of another country, avoidance of military links with either of the two superpowers and peaceful settlement of international disputes, among other points. The 1944 conference led to the birth of the Nonaligned Movement in 1961.

It must be noted with regret, however, that the movement, based on the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence, has adopted leftist tendencies in recent years and has included as members countries that are militarily aligned with one of the superpowers.

The points regarding respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, spelled out in the original 10 principles, have been flagrantly violated in many areas of the world, including Afghanistan and Cambodia.

We hope that the 30th-anniversary event, though largely ceremonial, will contribute to reviving the Bandung spirit and moving the Nonaligned Movement back to the center. The gathering, however, appears to be more interested in promoting the economic welfare of Third World people rather than dealing with political questions, as President Suharto of host Indonesia indicated in his opening-day speech.

In view of the significance of the meeting, Seoul sent a five-member delegation led by Minister of National Unification Yi Sei-ki. North Korea is also represented there. We hope our delegates will take full advantage of this rare occasion to promote closer ties with the nations of the Third World.

N-S Contacts

SK250957 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Article by So Han-hyon]

[Text] Bandung, 24 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--Sketches at the 30th anniversary of the Asia-Africa conference in Bandung:

Big names like Sukarno, Nasier and Chou En-lai are gone from the Merdeka conference hall. Together with their names, the strong color of their idealism--political idealism--has almost disappeared.

One high-ranking Indonesian Foreign Ministry official pointed out that it is certainly time for all Asians and Africans to focus on "economic emancipation" in place of political idealism thirty years ago.

Bandung is in full colors of welcome, placards and signs, and different national flags, as if it again became "the capital of Asia and Africa," as Nehru said three decades ago. However, an Asian journalist joked at Western fashion trade marks, such as Christian Dior, Pierre Cardin and Charles Jourdan, shown large on the windows of the luxurious department store beside the conference hall that they may be a symbol of change thirty years later.

The most attention-drawing matter at Bandung now is a possibility of the resumption of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations, which were severed in 1967 due to Chinese support for an abortive Indonesian communist coup that year. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, always smiling, and his host, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar, have been followed by journalists, both Indonesian and foreign.

They held 80 minutes of secret talks at a hotel here and agreed to open direct trade ties between Jakarta and Beijing.

There are some 200 foreign correspondents from all the continents competing against one another here in Bandung. Most active and noticeable among them appear to be a CNA correspondent from Taiwan, a Jewish journalist working for JEWISH CHRONICLE in London, and Japanese reporters. The Jewish reporter said he was surprised that the Indonesian Government had permitted him to come to Bandung this time. "One other surprising thing was that Mr Farouk Khaddoumi, chief of the Political Bureau of the PLO, did not make any reference to Israel at all in his speech at the opening meeting Wednesday, nor did Yasir 'Arafat in his message of commemoration to President Suharto," he added. This was another sign of moderateness of this meeting.

Japan, which was an Asian colonialist, is not popular at the conference. Diplomatic observers here say that is why Japan not only sent a 14-man delegation but also opened a situation room at the Kumala Hotel following activities and contacts among delegates from important countries. Members of the Japanese delegation, led by former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, paid calls on Korean chief delegate Yi Se-ki at the latter's hotel room Wednesday afternoon.

The arrangement of seating both South and North Korean delegates side-by-side at the same table by the Indonesian host is of much interest to the journalists here. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar, when asked if he had given special consideration to such a seating arrangement, admitted it by saying smilingly that "it is a Bandung spirit." According to diplomatic analysts, seating both Koreas together cannot signify much politically, but it is interesting to see North Koreans not protesting nor complaining over the arrangement to the host country. "If it had been in December last year, they would have immediately protested," one analyst said. "The world should watch carefully the new smiling approach of the Pyongyang communist regime, in light of the underground tunnel it dug while having dialogue with the South, in the early 1970's, and of the Rangoon bombing perpetrated under its command a few days after their proposal for so-called tripartite talks, to cite only a few examples.

In contrast with the seating arrangement, the Indonesian hosts separated the South Korean delegation from its North Korean counterpart into different compartments on the special train for the delegates between Jakarta and Bandung and in the hotel allocation. The South Koreans checked in the beautiful Dutch-built Homann Savoy Hotel, where Nehru, Nasir, Chou En-lai and other big leaders of the Asian and African countries stayed in the past, while the North Koreans boarded in the Panghegar Hotel, a little farther from the Merdeka hall.

Talking relatively freely with the South Koreans, the Pyongyang representatives were obviously much propaganda-minded over their recent proposal for South-North parliamentary talks, some delegates revealed that North Koreans approached them and accused the South for all the responsibility for "dragging out the progress in dialogue for peaceful unification." A Malaysian publisher also said that several days before coming to Bandung the North Korean ambassador visited him and charged the South "for refusing all reasonable proposals by the North."

Chatting quite natural at all levels between South and North Korean delegates here in Bandung and Jakarta, both sides did go parallel without being able to find any agreement on any subject except sharing the same views that both sides have to make efforts to get rid of "misunderstanding and mistrust" of each other. North Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Chon Yong-chin called a South Korean journalist "kija sonsaeng un chongbowon kija" (You're a snooper), at the Wednesday night dinner table when he was cornered in a discussion over how to build up mutual trust and sincere understanding between both Koreas. He even mentioned the college student demonstrations in the South, implying that the students movement could become a good force in their favor.

The only chief delegate of his country who had attended the Bandung meeting in 1955 and again could come to the 30th anniversary is Carlos P. Romulo, former Philippine foreign minister. He was applauded by over 250 delegates from 80 African and Asian countries Wednesday and Thursday at the Merdeka conference room.

He made a short commemorative speech from his wheel chair Thursday morning. Former Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Dong did not come in a protest to the Indonesian invitation to Kampuchean Liberation Government leader Son Sann to Bandung, and President Sihanouk of the Kampuchean Liberation Government in exile also did not attend this anniversary, saying that he did not want to cause any trouble over the representation issue.

Son Sann, who flew here directly from Washington, Sunday could be seen everywhere asking for help for his fighting guerrillas in Kampuchea against the "Vietnamese-dominated regime." Son Sann 73, looked very healthy. "We need more ammunition," he cried.

Asia-Africa Unity Stressed

SK260915 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, Indonesia, 25 Apr. (OANA-YONHAP)--At the close of the two-day commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Bandung conference, about 250 delegates from 82 Asian and African countries adopted a 19-point joint declaration here Thursday afternoon, calling for revitalizing the Bandung spirit and condemning South Africa's apartheid and Israel's occupation of Arab territories.

The 11-page statement called on its member countries to establish a firmer solidarity and closer cooperation among them in coping with future challenges.

Expressing their concern about the escalating arms race in the field of nuclear weapons between superpowers, the participating nations appealed to all nuclear powers for stopping every kind of nuclear tests and the production of nuclear weapons.

The statement also voiced the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will be welcome to resume their arms reduction talks and to bear significant fruits.

The declaration urged the participants to seek peaceful settlement for political and military conflicts in Southeast and Southwest Asia, South Africa, and Central America in a swift and fair manner based on principles of the United Nations Charter, the Bandung spirits and the purpose of the Nonaligned Movement.

The statement also denounced Israel for conducting acrimonious acts in its occupied Arab territories and called for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the whole Palestine and its occupied Arab lands.

The delegates made it clear that the Middle East conflict cannot be settled gradually and fairly without such unconditional withdrawal on the part of Israel, according to the statement.

They also asked advanced countries to join developing countries in realizing an economic equality in the world finance, trade and the reorganization of the world industrial structure.

Following the close of the Bandung commemorative conference, Yi Se-ki, South Korean unification minister, leading a South Korean delegation, said that he realized the need for unity among African and Asian countries and those nations' strong resolution for the solidarity.

As a member of the Bandung meeting, South Korea will exert further efforts to promote friendly relations between South Korea and those Asian and African countries, Yi said.

He went on to say that he was pleased to have a chance to exchange sincere views with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Quexian and other Afro-Asian leaders during the conference.

Yi also had free talks with North Korean delegates here, but it was pitiful, he said, that their views ran parallel with his.

Yi will return home Saturday after a one-day stopover in Hong Kong.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY REVIEWS ROK-JAPAN ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

SK080149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Partnership"]

[Text] The private-level Korea-Japan Cooperation Council ended its two-day annual conference in Seoul yesterday with a joint statement pledging efforts to further promote cooperative ties between the neighboring countries.

Although the council is a nongovernmental organization, its members include many influential figures in both countries, such as former prime ministers, prominent politicians, business leaders and academicians. We, therefore, expect that the council's regular meetings will be able to contribute greatly to deepening friendship and increasing cooperation between Korea and Japan on the basis of mutual trust and reciprocal partnership for peace and prosperity.

The importance of a close Korea-Japan relationship has often been emphasized by many leaders of both societies. More often than not, however, these calls have not produced sufficient results.

In our view it is time for both Korea and Japan to make more sincere efforts to consolidate their mutual cooperation, especially in the trade and technological fields. Both sides must realize that peace and prosperity in South Korea is directly linked to Japan's own well-being.

Twenty years have already passed since this country normalized relations with Japan, its former colonial ruler. The exchange of visits by the two nations' respective heads of government in 1983 and 1984 ushered in a new era for Korea-Japan relations. Yet lingering distrust and disrespect still hamper relations between the two nations.

As the council pointed out in its statement, the establishing of truly friendly and cooperative relations requires mutual understanding and trust rooted in people-to-people contacts.

CSO: 4100/454

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

RELATIONSHIP WITH PAKISTAN NOTED

Increased Investment in Pakistan Asked

BK091305 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan is interested in foreign enterprises to participate in joint ventures without rigid regulations governing the extent of their share. Speaking at a luncheon hosted in his honor by four major business associations of Korea in Seoul today, he called upon the Korean entrepreneurs to come forward and assist Pakistan in its stride for rapid industrial growth. He said Pakistan's desire to attract innovative and enterprising investors from Korea was manifested in our decision to conclude an investment protection and promotion agreement with the Republic of Korea.

The president listed incentives and safeguards for foreign investment, including facilities for the repatriation of invested capital, profits, and capital gains. He said Pakistan provides facilities to the manufacturing sector if it could bring technology and export outlets, adding that with the population of 90 millions and a rising per capita income, Pakistan offered a sizeable market for the Korean business and trade community. He brought home various (?traits) of Pakistan's economy to his audience to illustrate the economic performance of his country during the past 7 years and said it had sustained growth at an average rate of 6 percent. He said while agriculture had contributed substantially, industrial growth had been ever faster, adding that Pakistan [word indistinct] special encouragement from the fact that its economy had continued to grow despite adverse international economic and political circumstances. The president noted that Pakistan's economic performance had won the appreciation of international financial institutions and the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which had provided increasing amounts in credit, recognizing its capacity for efficient utilization of their assistance. He said the Pakistan Government had been touched by the interest shown by the Korean enterprises in cooperation with Pakistan, especially over the recent years.

The final round of talks between presidents of Pakistan and the Republic of Korea was held in Seoul today. Pakistan and the Republic of Korea signed four agreements on trade, economic, technical, and cultural cooperation. The agreements were signed by the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and his South Korean counterpart, Mr Yi Won-kyong.

Chon, Zia Agree on Strengthening Ties

SK090529 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan and Pakistan's President Mohammad Ziaul Haq agreed Thursday to strengthen cooperation in all fields of common interest of the two countries, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said Thursday.

In their second round of summit meetings at Chongwadae, the Korean presidential residence, Chon offered to send an economic mission to Pakistan for the Korean participation in the development projects there and to increase two-way trade. The Pakistan leader welcomed the proposal.

The two had their first meeting on Tuesday, Ziaul Haq arrived in Seoul Monday for a five-day state visit at Chon's invitation.

Ziaul Haq highly appraised Korea's preparations for the 1986 Seoul Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and expressed his hope that the two sports events will be held successfully in accordance with the Olympic spirit.

The two leaders agreed to keep close cooperation to create an environment conducive to the peace and prosperity of the world as well as regional peace and prosperity involving the two nations.

During the 40-minute meeting, Ziaul Haq cordially invited President Chon and his wife to visit Pakistan and Chon accepted it with pleasure, Hwang said.

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of the four bilateral agreements and with the fact that Ziaul Haq's visit here was provided a historic turning point in the bilateral relations and contributed much to the enhancement of friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

Chon and Ziaul Haq will announce a joint communique Friday to sum up the two rounds of summit meetings.

Before meeting with Chon, Ziaul Haq visited the Economic Planning Board where he was briefed on the Korean economy.

He is scheduled to visit the factory of Samsung Electronics Co in Suwon, about 30 km south of Seoul, and the headquarters of Saemaul Undong (new community movement) in Seoul in the afternoon, after attending a luncheon hosted by leaders of Korea's four major private economic organizations.

Korea's Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho held separate meetings with their Pakistani counterparts Thursday morning to discuss bilateral cooperation.

Four Agreements on Cooperation Concluded

SK090252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--Pakistan and South Korea concluded four agreements in Seoul Thursday to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry here announced Thursday.

The agreements signed by South Korean Foreign Minister Won-kyong and Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqubali Khan are on economic, technical and scientific cooperation and trade promotion; on scientific and technical cooperation; a cultural accord; and a visa abolition agreement.

This brought to six the total number of bilateral agreements between the two countries.

The Pakistan foreign minister is accompanying President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his five-day state visit of Korea at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan.

The agreement on the economic, technical and scientific cooperation and trade promotion calls for the two countries to treat each other as a most-favored-nation in trade and to form a joint commission.

The agreement regarding scientific and technical cooperation provides for mutual exchange of scientists, technicians and students, and the exchange of scientific and technological information and data.

The visa abolition agreement enables citizens of the two countries to visit each other's country up to three months without visas unless the purpose of the visit is for employment.

The Korean Government is considering concluding a double taxation avoidance agreement and an agreement on the investment with the southwest country.

Zia Cited on Talks, Afghanistan

BK081206 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his South Korean counterpart, Chon Tu-hwan, have expressed the confidence that their talks will pave the way for greater cooperation and better understanding between the two countries. Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the South Korean president in Seoul last night, the president said Pakistan had consistently endeavored to promote goodwill and understanding in its own geographical region.

Referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the president stressed the need for an early political solution for the Afghanistan problem.

The president described the division of Korea as an unfortunate legacy of World War II and said Pakistan sincerely supports a peaceful reunification of Korea.

He invited South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to visit Pakistan.

Officials Discuss Sports Exchanges

SK090840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--Masood Nabi Nur, Pakistan's secretary of culture, sports and tourism, and Yi Chae-hwan, South Korea's vice sports minister, Thursday discussed ways to increase sports exchanges between their countries.

The secretary is accompanying Pakistani President Ziaul Haq on his five-day visit here.

Nur said he was deeply impressed by Seoul's preparations for the 1988 Summer Olympics, including the construction of the Chamsil Olympic Stadium.

The Pakistani secretary said he hopes that President Ziaul Haq's visit will provide an opportunity to promote sports exchanges between Korea and Pakistan.

He invited Yi to visit Islamabad and proposed the conclusion of a concrete sports exchange agreement during Yi's visit.

Support for Indirect Afghanistan Talks

BK101240 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Addressing the national press center in Seoul this morning, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq spoke of the wholehearted support extended by Pakistan to the UN secretary general's personal representative with a belief that the indirect Geneva talks would lead to an honorable negotiated settlement of Afghanistan problem. He expressed the hope that a comprehensive settlement of the problem would be reached on the basis of the four principles enunciated by the United Nations. The president also dwelt on Pakistan's efforts to improve its relations with India, end the Iran-Iraq war, and find a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem.

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AMERICAN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING--Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--The Kimpo airport customs office here arrested an American cook Wednesday for smuggling gold ingots worth 22 million won (about 25,600 U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 860 won) into South Korea. In a fluroscopy inspection Tuesday evening, customs officlas found 1.95 kilograms of nuggets concealed in the cook's luggage, the office reported. A customs official explained that the U.S. citizen had wrapped the gold ingots with black tape and then concealed them in the handles of his bags. The cook, identified as Pierre David Merris, 29, lives in Hong Kong. He came here on the pretence of sightseeing, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1058 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

EMIGRATION TO COSTA RICA--Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP)--Five South Korean households are expected to settle in Costa Rica this year as agricultural emigrants, the Korea Overseas Development Corporation said Wednesday. Following the discussion with the Costa Rican Government, the corporation will provide eight million won (9,200 U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 870 won) to each household emigrating to the Central American country, the officials said. The officials said that the Korean households will establish settlements in the biggest vegetable plantation region of Cartago Province, where the annual average temperature is around 16 degrees Centigrade. In the future, the corporation will continue to send more households to Costa Rica to promote a large Korean agricultural settlement. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 1 May 85 SK]

U.S. AMBASSADOR FAIRBANKS--Seoul, 2 May (YONHAP)--Richard Fairbanks, ambassador-at-large for the U.S. State Department, paid a courtesy call on South Korean Prime Minister No Sing-yong at the latter's office Thursday. Fairbanks took part in the Fourth Pacific Economic Cooperation conference, which concluded a three-day session here Wednesday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

FINNISH ENVOY APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 4 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government welcomed the decision by the Finnish Government to appoint a resident ambassador to South Korea, a Foreign Ministry official said here Saturday. Finnish Ambassador to Japan had so far served concurrently as ambassador to South Korea. The decision to station an ambassador here permanently was a

necessary diplomatic measure, in view of the strengthened relations between Seoul and Helsinki, the official said. Last year, Korean exports to Finland totaled 37 million U.S. dollars, and Finnish exports to Korea amounted to 57 million dollars. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 4 May 85 SK]

ARGENTINE LOWER HOUSE SPEAKER--Seoul, 6 May (YONHAP)--Juan Carlos Pugliese, speaker of the Lower House of the Argentine Parliament, arrived here Sunday afternoon for a four-day visit at the invitation of the National Assembly. Pugliese is accompanied by an Argentine legislator, Hugo Alderto Socchi. They will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong. They are also scheduled to visit the truce village of Panmunjom and major industrial facilities in the country. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 6 May 85 SK]

WILLIAMSBURG CONFERENCE TO BE HELD--Seoul, 11 May (YONHAP)--The 14th Williamsburg Conference will be held on South Korea's Cheju Island 15-18 May, it was learned here Saturday. The delegates will discuss issues in international politics, economics, diplomacy, and security in Asia and the Pacific region. On the agenda will be trade conflicts in the Pacific region, the influence of reform in China on the rest of Asia and political changes in East Asia, according to officials at the Korea Development Institute (KDI) and the Asia Society, which will host the conference. About 50 dignitaries from 13 Asian and Pacific countries, including the United States, Australia, Japan and Malaysia, plan to take part in the conference in an unofficial capacity. Following the meeting, the participants will convey the results from the conference to their government leaders. Among the participants expected to attend are former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, former Philippine Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Sneider. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 11 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES NOTED

SK241305 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--The United States and the European Community (EC) nations have been strengthening the protection of their intellectual property rights abroad, the South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry reported Wednesday.

The trend toward stepping up the protection of those rights by the U.S. Administration and Congress has been conspicuous recently, as indicated by the enactment of the 1984 Trade and Tariff Act, ministry officials said.

Several new laws designed to protect patents and copyrights on computer software and other products developed in the United States are expected to be passed this year, the officials said.

Under the 1984 Trade and Tariff Act, the U.S. President is authorized to take necessary retaliatory measures when U.S. property rights are not "properly protected" abroad, they said.

In addition, a joint intellectual property rights protection committee, comprising officials of the U.S. Trade Office, Commerce Department, Treasury Department and Patent and Trademark Office, will submit a report on the matter to the U.S. Congress before the end of the year.

The EC nations are also developing protectionist measures against the possible piracy of trade marks and the influx of forged commodities into Europe.

Those nations are drafting a bill that would restrict general scheme of preferences (GSP) benefits to countries that export commodities with forged trademarks.

In a recent public hearing, the European Parliament held intensive discussions about the piracy of trademarks on several commodities, including time pieces, household appliances, aircraft parts and machinery, from imported developing nations, such as South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

South Korea's Trade and Industry Ministry has been studying multilateral measures to deal with the increasing protectionism.

CSO: 4100/439

6 June 1985

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT 19-23 MAY

SK110352 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (OANA-YONHAP)--Costa Rican President Louis Alberto Monge Alvarez will make a state visit to South Korea at the invitation of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan 19-23 May. The Korean presidential office announced Saturday.

During the upcoming visit, Monge and Chon will hold a summit meeting, in which they will discuss matters of mutual concern, including bilateral relations and the current international situation.

Monge is also scheduled to visit the headquarters of the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement), industrial sites and a shipyard.

Korea and Costa Rica have maintained a friendly and cooperative relationship since they established diplomatic ties in 1962.

The Central American country severed diplomatic relations with Pyongyang on 2 December, 1983, following North Korea's terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma.

Korean exports to Costa Rica in 1984 totaled 9.82 million U.S. dollars, while imports amounted to 1.14 million dollars.

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PACIFIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT

SK011359 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP)--The Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC) Wednesday underscored the need for immediate action to reverse the current trend toward protectionism on the national, regional and global levels. The statement concluded the PECC's three-day (April 29-May 1) meeting here.

Leaders of 14 member-countries pledged to work toward the liberalization of trade through several channels, including the GATT forum, in order to effectively address the concerns of both developed and developing countries. These and other plans were disclosed in a summary statement issued at the end of the PECC meeting, which was chaired by Nam Tok-u, chairman of the PECC Standing Committee. Attending the conference were 165 representatives and observers from 14 member-countries and several international and regional organizations.

The concluding statement gave special attention to the report issued by the task force on trade policy and negotiations, which said, "The conference gave support to the proposal of the task force to work toward consensus positions on trade policy issues likely to be of priority importance to Pacific countries at the next GATT negotiations."

The trade policy issues involve both traditional and recent concerns such as trade in services, the need for more liberal solutions to the problem of subsidy-countervailing duties and safeguard problems, and the promotion of structural adjustment as an alternative to continued or growing protectionism, the statement said.

"Conference participants expressed the hope that Pacific nations could set a constructive example of cooperation among developing and developed countries in achieving progress on these trade issues," the statement said.

The PECC participants agreed to keep their task forces on trade policy and trade negotiations, fisheries development and management, minerals and energy consultation, and foreign investment and technology transfer. They abolished the task force on capital flow, however, and established a study group for livestock and feed grains.

"The Standing Committee also notes the general importance given to human resources development in the Asean-Pacific dialogue and will be communicating through one of its members its willingness to cooperate in these matters," the statement added.

CSO: 4100/439

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DJP, TRADERS DISCUSS WAYS TO STIMULATE EXPORTS

SK252350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and representatives of Korean traders held a joint meeting yesterday to discuss ways to stimulate the exports of Korean-made products.

The DJP decided to give top priority in its policy-related activities to the formulation of measures promoting exports, which have been sluggish so far this year, a party spokesman said.

Yi Son-ki, vice chairman of the Korean Traders Association, and other association officials who attended the meeting held at the DJP head office, recommended that the government and its party take the initiative for a vigorous export drive.

Yi, according to the spokesman, said that the sluggish foreign sales are attributable to a slowdown in U.S. imports of goods, the increased strength of American dollars and the weakened competitiveness of Korean-made products on international markets.

In order to spur exports, the KTA officials suggested that the local currency lending ratio for each U.S. dollar in export loans be increased to 85 percent and that the ratio be linked to fluctuations in the won-dollar exchange rate.

The officials also called for improving the terms on credit-export loans, which they said are "disadvantageous," compared to those of Korea's competitors.

The DJP pledged to work out a package of steps to bolster exports, especially in the realm of export procedures, taxation and financing, and to recommend these to the government for implementation, according to party officials.

The ruling party will also study the proposed establishment of a government-civilian committee whose main business would be to seek ways to promote exports and remove the "hurdles" facing traders.

CSO: 4100/439

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, AUSTRALIAN TRADE MINISTERS HOLD DISCUSSIONS

SK021025 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 2 May (YONHAP)--The trade ministers of Australia and South Korea agreed that the consultation process to expand two-way trade "should be substantially increased at both the ministerial and official levels," John S. Dawkins, Australia's trade minister, said here Thursday.

Dawkins, emphasizing the "excellent potential" for the expansion of bilateral trade, told a press conference that he will meet Kum Chin-ho, Korea's trade and industry minister, again late this year or early next year.

Dawkins arrived in Seoul Sunday for the 14th Korean-Australian Trade Ministers' Meeting held Tuesday.

To prepare for the next trade ministers' conference, the joint Korean-Australian Trade Committee will recommend ways to promote liberalization in their bilateral trade and to improve understanding of Australia's trade and industry policies and Korea's raw material acquisition strategies, he said.

In addition, Dawkins said he expects Korea's deficit in its trade with Australia to decrease gradually in the future.

At the trade ministers' meeting, Korea asked Australia to ease import restrictions on Korean products as a means of rectifying the trade imbalance.

Korea last year exported 392 million U.S. dollars worth of goods to Australia and imported 1.09 billion dollars worth of products from that nation, resulting in a 703 million-dollar deficit.

CSO: 4100/454

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SUPER COMPUTER IMPORT STUDIED FOR N-PLANT SAFETY

SK090220 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 85 p 8

[Text] The government started a survey for introduction of a super computer into the country in the near future upon a request by computer scientists and scholars who have increasingly raised their voices on its necessity, it was learned yesterday.

The super computer, which is powerful enough to process more than 500 million instructions in a second, is expected to contribute to ensure safety at the nuclear power plants, upgrading the level of domestic basis science. The price ranges from \$15 million to \$20 million.

According to Science-Technology Ministry sources, the ministry is conducting a kind of feasibility survey to determine whether its introduction into the country is desirable.

The Systems Engineering Center (SEC) of KAIST was learned to have drafted a plan to import the machine for operations by 1987.

According to the draft of SEC, import of the machine is scheduled for the fourth quarter this year and it may be put into actual operation starting 1987 after a one year test period, if everything goes as planned.

Of 137 supercomputers existing in the world, the United States possesses 85, the Britain 17 and only 10 other countries with one or more.

Only five companies of the United States and Japan, such as Cray Research, Inc, Hitachi and NEC, are producing the large capacity computers.

CSO: 4100/454

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

FAVORABLE U.S. RULING ON PIANOS--Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--In a preliminary decision Monday, the U.S. Commerce Department rejected a charge by U.S. piano manufacturers that Korean-made pianos were sold on the U.S. market at prices below fair value, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Wednesday. The Commerce Department calculated a marginal dumping rate of 0.0013 percent for pianos made by Yongchang Musical Instrument and a 0.1077 dumping margin for those exported to the United States by Samick Musical Instrument. Percentages below 0.5 do not constitute dumping, in the view of the Commerce Department, the official explained. The decision by the Commerce Department followed a complaint filed by four U.S. piano makers last September, charging that the import of Korean-made pianos injured the U.S. industry. The final ruling is expected to be made before July 3, the official said. Korea last year exported 26.7 million U.S. dollars worth of pianos to the United States, representing a 6.7 percent rise from 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1233 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

TRADE MISSION TO JAPAN--Seoul, 26 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--A 200-member South Korean trade mission will visit Japan May 20-31 to promote Korean exports to that nation. The mission will meet Japanese Government officials and private business leaders to discuss Korea's deficit in trade with Japan and the easing of Japanese import regulations on Korean commodities, an organizing official here said Friday. The mission will also work on the conclusion of pending negotiations concerning the import of Korean goods by Japan. A Japanese trade mission opened those negotiations here last month, the official said. The discussion next month will also include the transfer of technology from Japan and the establishment of more joint ventures between private firms of both countries. Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the Korea-Japan Economic Council, will head the mission. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 26 Apr 85 SK]

NEW ZEALAND'S FORESTS MINISTER--Seoul, 29 Apr (YONHAP)--Koru Tainui Wetere, New Zealand's minister of forests, met Monday with South Korea's administrator of forestry administration, Kim Chan-hoe, to discuss cooperation in the development of forestry between the two countries. Wetere arrived here Saturday for a six-day visit en route to China. He is also expected to tour Korea's forestry stations and lumber industries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 29 Apr 85 SK]

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES--Seoul, 29 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Finance Minister Kim Man-che left here Monday for Bangkok to attend the 18th annual general conference of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), scheduled for April 30-May 2. At the Bangkok meeting, Kim will deliver a keynote speech with special reference to Korea's economic realities and policies as well as Korea's position on the ADB's policies, a ministry spokesman said. Kim's speech also will deal with recent world economic trends including protectionism by advanced countries, he added. Kim is heading a 16-member Korean delegation. After the Bangkok event, Kim and his party will fly into Riyadh to discuss with Saudi Government leaders issues pending between the two countries, including the overdue payment for Korean construction in Saudi Arabia. Kim is also scheduled to visit London, where he will meet with leaders of British business and banking circles to brief them on Korean economic profile. Kim will return home May 9, according to the spokesman. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 2531 GMT 29 Apr 85 SK]

STEEL EXPORT MARKETS--Seoul, 30 Apr (YONHAP)--In an effort to diversify export markets and to avoid foreign import regulations, South Korea's iron and steel makers have been pushing for joint venture companies with foreign firms, steel industry sources said Tuesday. Pusan Steel Pipe Industry Co has decided to form a joint venture company that will be capable of producing 74,000 tons of steel pipe annually, in Tunisia. Hyundai Pipe Co also plans to build a joint venture company that will be capable of manufacturing 72,000 tons of pipe annually, in the United Arab Emirates. Prompting the energetic move by the steel makers are several success cases. In 1982, the Korea Steel Pipe Company set up a joint venture company in Saudi Arabia. The company, which has an annual capacity of 70,000 tons, has exported steel pipets to other Middle Eastern and African countries. The joint-venture firm plans to use its profits of 1.2 billion won (1.4 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 870 won) profits in 1983 and 700 million won in 1984 to expand the capacity of its plant to 150,000 tons of pipe annually. The sources said in 1979, the Korea Iron and Steel Co set up a joint venture company capable of producing 8,400 tons of wire rope, in Luxemburg. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0009 GMT 30 Apr 85 SK]

OVEREVALUATION OF ECONOMY ABROAD--Prime Minister No Sin-yong, noting "an overevaluation of our economic power abroad," said yesterday Korea is suffering economically because it is perceived as becoming a "second Japan" in foreign countries. Presiding over a regular cabinet meeting, No told the ministers to brief the foreigners they encounter on the true economic conditions of the nation to help reduce "unwanted damages" that come from overevaluation. The prime minister also instructed the cabinet members to formulate measures designed to maximize the benefits of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to the United States. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 May 85 p 4 SK]

RESEARCH GROUP ON PRC ECONOMY--Seoul, 4 May (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korean Traders Association Friday set up a task force for research into the Chinese economy. The information acquired through the research will be used by the member companies. The task force plans to analyze various publications about China. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0955 GMT 4 May 85 SK]

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR MARCH 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during March 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 March 1985 on the top half of page 1 carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Accelerate the Cause of the Reunification of the Country With the United Patriotic Forces of the North and the South." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 043, 5 March 1985, pp D 5-9: "NODONG SINMUN Commemoration."]

On 2 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Bring About an Upswing in Chemical Fertilizer Production." The editorial notes that the farming season is rapidly approaching and thus more chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals must be produced and sent to the countryside in order to assure a bumper harvest this momentous year which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the founding of the party; calls for all equipment which produced chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals to be operated at full capacity and for the functionaries and workers in this sector to carry out their mission unconditionally and to be mindful that this year's chemical fertilizer assignment is a task assigned to them under the law and that their loyalty to the party is demonstrated by how they fulfill their fertilizer production quotas; stresses the importance of well performed equipment management and operation according to technical regulations and specifications; emphasizes the necessity for proper performance of allied industrial sectors such as the extractive, electric power and railroad transportation industries to assure that an ample amount of materials such as coal and limestone are produced and transported to fertilizer production sites to normalize fertilizer production; calls for close coordination among the fertilizer production sector and allied sectors and for a continual increase in coal, limestone and electric power production; singles out the coal mines in the Kowon district and the Tongam, P'ungnyon, Yongyu and Taedae-ri mines as examples for concentrating efforts in provisional work to increase production of coal and limestone; calls upon the railroad transportation sector to provide rapid transport and delivery of raw and processed materials and fuel to fertilizer factories and rapid transport of fertilizer and farm chemicals to the countryside; exhorts party organizations and three revolutions teams to perform political propaganda and agitation work among the fertilizer producers to instill in them a sense of responsibility for mobilizing all reserves and capabilities to operate their equipment at full capacity and thereby create new norms and records in fertilizer production this year.

On 4 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Continue to Obtain Much More Raw and Processed Material Reserves." States that one of the principles in production organization is giving priority to raw and processed materials for production and working with materials reserves since the production process results in the consumption of raw and processed materials; calls for all to heed the appeal of the party central committee calling for factories and enterprises to obtain materials reserves and perform cooperative production and improve transportation organization of products in order to develop the overall national economy and increase the pace of socialist economic construction; calls upon all functionaries to follow Kim Il-song's instructions at the 10th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the appeal of the party central committee to obtain more material reserves and perform economic organizational work to obtain more material reserves in a revolutionary manner; urges functionaries to make a particular effort to organize and mobilize the masses for mobilization of internal reserves, reduce the rate of materials consumption in the production process and vigorously wage the struggle to increase production; calls upon all economic guidance functionaries in factories and enterprises to emulate the spirit of struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band and obtain at least one month's supply of materials ahead of time for their units; exhorts the functionaries in the committees and ministries of the administration council to see to it that all the raw and processed materials and fuel are provided to the factories and enterprises in accordance with the Taseon Work System and see to it that close ties are maintained among the various sectors and that factories and enterprises adhere to their production and delivery plans and contracts; emphasizes that the coal and ore mines are increasing production of coal and ore day by day and the railroad transportation industry must assure that an ample supply of freight cars are available for delivery of raw materials to the factories and enterprises, particularly thermal power plants and metallurgical factories; calls upon the functionaries in party organizations and three revolutions teams to explain to and indoctrinate the functionaries and workers with Kim Il-song's instructions and the party appeal to obtain much more material reserves and thereby continue to normalize production at a high level.

On 5 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Further Upgrade the Role of Primary-Level Functionaries." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 045, 7 March 1985, pp D 2-4: "Role of Primary-Level Functionaries Stressed."]

On 7 March 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Socialist Cultural Life." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 045, 7 March 1985, pp D 4-6: "Editorial on Establishment of Socialist Culture."]

On 8 March 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "International Women's Day." The editorial notes that today marks the 75th celebration of International Women's Day and that all the women of Korea send their greetings and sentiments of solidarity to the women of the world who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racism

and for women's rights and freedom; states that 8 March was selected as international women's day at the Second International Convention of Socialist Women in 1910 and that many changes in the status of women have resulted since that time; recounts the progress made in many countries since that time in obtaining independence from colonialism and imperialism and the progress women have made under socialism; notes with pride the progress women have made under the leadership of Kim Il-song; quotes Kim Il-song on the need for revolutionizing and working-classing women as well as men and for women to participate in revolution and construction; recounts the struggles under Japanese occupation, the anti-Japanese guerrilla war period, reconstruction period and up to the present; compares the status of women in the northern half with the dire plight of women in the southern half of the republic suffering under the double and triple exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and the ruling puppet clique; calls for the women working in the various fields of socialist construction to fulfill their revolutionary responsibilities assigned to them by the party to raise up their political and theoretical level and technical competence; exhorts the women to heed the call of the party and bring about a new revolutionary upswing in accomplishing their revolutionary duties in their posts; calls upon the women of Korea to intensify solidarity with all progressive women of the world and vigorously support the righteous struggle of the peoples and women of all countries of the world.

On 9 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Continue to Implement Thoroughly Our Party's Line of the Three Revolutions." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-024, 27 March 1985, pp 105-108: "Daily On Implementing Three Revolutions."]

On 11 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Highly Display the Ethos of Carrying Out the Tasks Assigned to Our Units With Our Own Strength." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-024, 27 March 1985, pp 111-113: "Daily On Need To Accomplish Tasks On Own Strength."]

On 13 March 1985, at the upper left of page 2 under black bordered headline entitled "On the Occasion of the Death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko," the paper carried an editorial entitled "We Express Deep Condolences Over the Death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 049, 13 March 1985, pp D 4-5: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Mourns Chernenko's Death."]

On 14 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Actively Institute the Three-Fold Transport Method." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on developing pipeline, conveyor and cableway transport facilities as a way for effectively solving the transportation problem; notes that the three-fold transport system is being widely instituted in mines and various other sectors of the national economy and is one of the reasons for the sudden increase in coal and ore production under the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties"; calls for all functionaries and workers to abide by Kim Il-song's instructions and vigorously engage in the struggle to institute the three-fold transport

system; calls for the functionaries in the extractive industrial sector to carry out a struggle in their units to install cableway, conveyor and pipeline transport systems particularly in coal and ore mines; emphasizes organizational work to install three-fold transport systems according to the rightful wishes of the party and points out that every unit has the material and technical foundation for installing these transport systems; calls for timely supply and distribution of materials and equipment to units which are installing three-fold transport systems; calls for installation of three-fold transport systems as a means for brightly adorning this significant year during which the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party are celebrated.

On 15 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Perform Good Quality Rice Cold Frame Seeding According to the Chuche Farming Method." The editorial notes that the goal of 1 million tons of grain was achieved last year in part because rice cold frame seeding was performed at the proper time; calls for timely seeding of rice cold frames to produce seedlings for transplantation by the end of May in order to provide a bumper crop again this year, which marks the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party; notes that cold frame seeding requires expenditure of a vast amount of operational resources in a short period of time; calls for the functionaries and farm workers to adhere strictly to technical regulations on fertilizing with humus and chemical fertilizers, watering and covering with vinyl coverings; calls upon primary level functionaries in cooperative farms to be aware of setting good example through their own actions and lead the farm workers to the seedbed sites and work alongside them, ascertain the status of operations among the masses and settle all problems encountered; calls for all functionaries and workers in every sector to be mindful of the party policy of farming first and assist the socialist countryside with their manpower, technical and material resources and provide timely supplies of all kinds of farming materials; exhorts all the functionaries, farm workers and three revolutions team members in the rural economic sector to uphold the wishes of the party for rice cold frame seeding according to chuche farming methods and thereby achieve a breakthrough in celebrating the 40th anniversaries with a bumper harvest this year.

On 16 March 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Produce More Quality People's Consumer Goods." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 053, 19 March 1985, pp D 6-8: "Paper on Increased Production of Consumer Goods."]

On 18 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Deeply Carry Out Revolution and Class Indoctrination." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 054, 20 March 1985, pp D 4-6: "Paper Stresses Anti-U.S. Indoctrination Work."]

On 23 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Vigorously Continue to Wage the Struggle For Film Appreciation." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the important role revolutionary films play in indoctrinating the workers and notes the emphasis

which Kim Chong-il has recently placed on ideological indoctrination through the film appreciation struggle; calls for all party organizations to uphold the wishes of the party and Kim Il-song and properly perform organizational guidance work to deepen and consolidate the struggle for film appreciation in celebration of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party; mentions the artistic films "The Revolutionary" portraying comrade Ch'oe Hyon and "A Girl's Dreams" from which the traits of true, conscientious communists can be emulated; calls for study sessions to be held in appropriate sectors to study these films to emulate the stars in the films in their struggle to eliminate passivity and conservatism and foster loyalty to party policy; urges party functionaries to emulate the characteristics portrayed in the film "Revolutionary" and to strive to live and act like the cadre portrayed therein; emphasizes that film appreciation sessions must be held in order to reap practical results in the struggle to answer the appeal of the party; urges the functionaries, more than others, to keep the oath they made before the party and revolution and adopt a revolutionary world outlook like the stars of the films and bring about tremendous changes in expediting revolution and construction; cites the film, "A Girl's Dreams", for portraying the party's policy on waging the light industrial revolution, producing more consumer goods and raising the living standard; states that the purpose of movie appreciation sessions is to bring about actual changes in the work and practical living habits of the functionaries and workers and to translate the resolutions stemming from the film appreciation sessions into actual results in practical living; calls for the functionaries who have been moved by the ideological and spiritual traits, working methods and habits of the stars in "The Revolutionary" and "A Girl's Dreams" to translate their resolves into action and fulfill their oath which they have made before the party and the revolution by fulfilling their responsibilities to celebrate this year's festivals in a significant manner and by holding in high esteem the party and the leader, through their example indoctrinate the party members and workers to bring about tremendous transformations in expediting revolution and construction; exhorts party functionaries in party organizations of all levels including provincial, municipal and county parties to deepen and consolidate the film appreciation struggle as an important task for executing party directives rather than as a practical task in itself.

On 25 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Collect Much More Scrap Iron and Increase Iron and Steel Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on carrying out a mass movement to collect scrap iron and scrap paper to decrease the use of pig iron and conserve lumber; emphasizes that it has been party policy for a long time to collect scrap iron and that the recent party slogan calls for a mass movement to collect scrap iron and filings to be sent to the iron and steel mills; urges everyone in enterprises, cooperative farms and even in neighborhood groups to exhibit the attitude of masters in the struggle to collect scrap iron; notes that the amount of scrap iron collected in the city of Pyongyang alone is equivalent to the amount of iron obtained from several large mines; calls for the functionaries of all levels of party organizations to go among the masses and instill in them an appreciation of the significance of Kim Il-song's instructions on collecting scrap iron

and encourage them to participate in this work to their utmost; exhorts the functionaries to set up scrap iron collection bases in the localities and arrange to have the different types of iron and alloy steel separated and transported to and from these bases; urges the functionaries who are in charge of machine operations to conduct workshops in the enterprises and factories on proper operation, maintenance and handling of machinery and parts and eliminate all machinery, materials and parts which are antiquated or not used; calls for ample provision of freight cars to transport the scrap iron which has been collected and ship out the scrap iron by railroad, truck or ship depending on the locality.

On 26 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us All Engage in Spring Tree Planting." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Improving and Strengthening National Land Management Work," on turning attention to afforestation projects and growing lumber forests, economic forests, protective forests and scenic forests; urges all to uphold Kim Chong-il's teaching on forestry and prepare hardy saplings for a mass mobilization of tree planting in celebration of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party; stresses that it is party policy to achieve 2 million chongbo of forests within the next few years; calls for giving priority to sapling production in preparation for the spring tree planting projects; urges all factories, enterprises and offices to perform organizational and planning to provide for successful tree planting this spring and for effective care of the saplings once planted; calls for thorough measures to be established to protect unwarranted tree cutting, weather damage forest fire protection and insect infestation; exhorts all party organizations in the forestry sector and involved organizations, enterprises and cooperative farms to perform political and organizational work to enable the party members and workers to display a high revolutionary zeal in tree planting and performing all the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them during this meaningful year.

On 29 March 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Construction of Medium and Small Hydroelectric Generation Stations." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's instructions on damming up streams wherever possible and constructing medium and small hydroelectric power stations; emphasizes that many medium and small hydroelectric power stations must be built in tandem with the large hydroelectric power stations and that it has been party policy to conduct a mass movement to construct medium and small hydroelectric power stations for some time; stresses that success in building and operating medium and small hydroelectric power stations depends on how the functionaries accept party policy in this regard; cautions the functionaries about implementing this party policy in a slipshod manner and urges them to accept the tasks assigned by the party under the principle of unconditionality and thoroughly implement party policy; calls upon all functionaries in the localities to set goals of producing the electric power for their area within their area and muster a maximum of reserves for power station construction; cites the example of Yangdok county where the responsible functionaries reaped success in construction of medium and small hydroelectric power stations; calls upon the responsible functionaries to perform accurate estimates

of reserves, materials and manpower needed and to expedite construction of medium and small power stations within a short period of time; urges functionaries and technicians within the ministry of electric power and technicians involved to provide technical assistance to the construction of medium and small hydroelectric power plants now underway nationwide on a mass scale; calls upon the machine industrial sector to provide the necessary generation equipment such as generators, turbines, power control panels on a timely basis so that electric power producing bases will be strengthened and add luster to the celebration of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party.

On 30 March 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "May Guidance Functionaries Penetrate Deep Into Reality and Substantially Assist Those Down Below." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's statement that all party organizations and party functionaries must thoroughly establish work systems according to the requirements of the Chongsan-ri Work System and Spirit for assisting those down below; emphasizes that this is necessary especially now when all party members and workers are upholding the instructions in Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the slogans of the party central committee to make this year's 40th anniversaries celebration a festival of victors; urges all functionaries to adopt the same spirit which the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band had in the past, go down below among the masses to the mine shafts, farm fields and construction sites and work alongside the miners, construction workers and farmers, discuss with them the best ways for implementing party policy and perform political work among them; emphasizes the need for guidance functionaries to go down among the masses and concretely ascertain their status and join forces with them in implementing party policy; calls upon functionaries in all sectors and units of the national economy to establish systems for mobilizing and conserving internal reserves, put into effect the independent accounting system, work team special privilege system and sub-team management system and make a particular effort to give priority to the extractive and railroad transportation industries, give more emphasis to the metallurgical industry and strive to make a further advance in the light industrial and public service revolutions; stresses the importance of the primary level functionaries who are in charge of the final echelon combat units of production and construction; mentions that party organizations at all levels must be well aware of the party's wishes which have been recently emphasized for thoroughly establishing a work system in which the guidance functionaries go down and help those down below and thereby fulfill their responsibility as command personnel of the revolution; concludes by stating that when all guidance functionaries go deep into reality which is now bubbling over with energy and help those down below, the whole country will jump with a revolutionary spirit and bring about even greater advances in the struggle to add luster to the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the foundation of the party. [Full text published under the title, "All Leading Functionaries Should Go Deep Into Reality to Substantially Help Lower Units", in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 064, 3 April 1985, pp D 4-6: "Functionaries Urged to Help Lower Units."]

8446

CSO: 4110/131

6 June 1985

N. KOREA/POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

REVIEW OF KULLOJA

Lessons of World War II for Imperialists

SK101200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Noting that the modern imperialists are trying to repeat the aggressive acts committed by international fascism which was already passed a stern judgment by history, KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical organ of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its May issue warns the imperialists not to forget the lesson of history. Its editorial article dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism says:

The Soviet army and people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union defeated Hitlerite Germany and defended honorably the cause of October by displaying mass heroism and played a decisive role in bringing World War II to an end.

The whole course of World War II showed to mankind that imperialism in its crisis chooses fascist terrorism and war of aggression and stripped bare the craftiness, double-faced nature and cruelty of the imperialist aggressive forces and left behind the historical lesson that one must not have the slightest illusion about imperialism but always maintain high vigilance against it.

The article notes that the U.S. imperialists in World War II consistently pursued the heinous purpose of weakening both fascist Germany and the Soviet Union and biting off a lion's share after the war by putting the fascist Germany and the Soviet Union against each other, while pretending to fight fascist Germany and, to this end, they dropped atomic bombs twice on a peaceful population with no military strategic bearing.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Soviet-German war, the article emphasizes, was a decisive victory of socialism over imperialism.

Drawing attention to the fact that U.S. imperialism intending to follow in Hitler's footsteps emerged as the chieftain of war who has caused a number of wars and created the danger of a thermonuclear war in the past 40 years since World War II, the article continues:

The new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists have become more unscrupulous during Reagan's office. Taking for a sign of weakness the legitimate desire and action of the world progressive people to save mankind from a nuclear war, the Reagan government is now trying to turn back the inevitable historical trend of the victory of socialism and the progressive forces by the outdated anachronistic policy of nuclear blackmail as in the days when the United States enjoyed the monopoly of nuclear weapons.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the West German revanchists are also stepping into the old shoes of Hitler and Tojo.

The present situation makes it incumbent upon the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world to fight more vehemently, answering the imperialists' moves of aggression and war with united force.

If the United States persists in the war moves against Korean and Asian peoples and the socialist countries, it can never escape the doom of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo who were meted out punishment before the world.

Review of KULLOJA No 5

SK101121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--KULLOJA No 5, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, came off the press.

Carried in the magazine is an editorial article titled "Historic Event Which Demonstrated the Might of the Socialist Forces" dedicated to the first anniversary of the visit of the great leader President Kim il-Song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

The article says that the visit of the great leader President Kim il-Song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries was a historic event which more powerfully demonstrated his absolute dignity to the whole world, clearly confirmed the correctness and vitality of the principled line of diplomacy and foreign policy consistently adhered to by our party and demonstrated the united might of the socialist forces.

The magazine also carries an editorial article captioned "Movement of Koreans in Japan which has Covered the Road of Glorious Victory under the Banner of the Chuche Idea" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Printed there is an editorial article titled "Imperialists Must Not Forget Lessons of History" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

The article says that under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Soviet Army and people crushed Hitler Germany, displaying mass heroism, defended with honor the cause of October and played a decisive role in putting an end to World War II.

The imperialists, the article stresses, must not forget the lessons of history or act indiscreetly to provoke aggression and war.

Also carried in the magazine are articles under the respective titles "Chajusong and Creativity of the Popular Masses are the Basis of Social Development", "Revolutionary World Outlook is Ideological and Spiritual Quality of True Revolutionaries" and "Revolutionary Enthusiasm and Militant Spirit of Communists of Chuche Type".

Seen in it are an article headlined "The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland is a United Front Body in which Party Leadership is Guaranteed" on the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a permanent organization of the Anti-Japanese National United Front, by President Kim il-Song, on May 5, 1936, and articles titled, respectively, "Discipline is the Life and Soul of the Party", "Economic Lever and Its Rational Use", "Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture is Basic Demand for the Development of Socialist Rural Economy", "Weighing and Measuring System and Rationalization of Management Activity", "Raising the Quality of Education and Party Guidance", "Formation of Korean Language and Problem of Its Uniform Development". The magazine also carries an article headlined "Economic Collaboration and Exchange Between North and South Should Be Realized".

The article says that the realization of broad economic collaboration and exchange between North and South is not only a unanimous desire of the entire nation and an important work for creating favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea but also an important demand for the development and prosperity of the nation.

Also carried in the magazine are articles titled "South Korean Puppet Clique's Criminal Scheme for 'Manpower Export'" and "Reactionary Essence of the 'Pacific Basin Community' Doctrine".

CSO: 4100/457

DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK021350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 1 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May special article: "Vigorously Waging the Three Revolutions Is a Basic Revolutionary Task of Organizations of the GFTUK"]

[Text] Today, our revolution is advancing at a high stage of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea. Thoroughly embodying our party's ideology and theory in continuously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction is an important task facing us today.

In his document "On Further Strengthening the Work of the GFTUK" published on 3 May last year, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated the direction and ways for the trade unions to enhance their role and functions and to more vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions. The document has clearly elucidated various theoretical and practical problems arising in improving and strengthening the work of trade unions in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing revolution to model the whole society after the chuche idea, as well as various problems arising in actively waging the three revolutions, in vigorously inspiring the working class and members of the trade unions to actively join socialist economic construction, in firmly consolidating the ranks of trade unions, and in enhancing the militant functions and role of organizations of the trade unions.

The document has constituted a mighty weapon which makes it possible for the trade unions to smoothly perform their mission and duties under the leadership of the party. An important problem in embodying the ideology and theory indicated in the document is to vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural.

The three revolutions are a most important task which the trade unions should always grasp firmly.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Organizations of the trade unions should vigorously carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--firmly grasping them as their basic revolutionary task.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--are the general line to which our party has firmly adhered in modeling the entire society after the chuche idea and in building communism. Only when the three revolutions are carried out thoroughly can we completely liberate the working class and the masses of working people from old and outdated ideology, technology and culture, guarantee an independent and creative life for them, and successfully build a communist society.

Vigorously waging the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions is an indispensable requirement for the trade unions to perform their mission.

The trade unions are the reliable supporters and defenders of the party. The party not only presents the correct revolutionary line, strategies and tactics reflecting the demands of the time and the developing revolution and the aspirations and desire of the working class and the masses of people, but also organizes and mobilizes the masses of people in the struggle to implement these lines, strategies and tactics.

The trade unions are to carry out the honorable duty of not only explaining and propagating the party's line and policies among the working class and members of the trade unions, but also implementing the line and policies. Therefore, the struggle goal of the trade unions and their basic revolutionary task should proceed from the party's strategic task and should be governed in accordance with it. At the same time, the struggle goal of the trade unions and their basic revolutionary task should also be consistently directed toward the safeguarding and implementing of the party's strategic task.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--are the strategic line to which our party has adhered in building socialism and communism and are a basic way to realize the historic cause of the working class.

There is no better slogan than the three revolutions to building socialism and communism. Our party's firm stand of carrying out the cause of socialism and communism to the end has been embodied precisely in the line of the three revolutions.

When they vigorously wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--the trade unions can perform their mission and duty to accelerate socialist and communist construction under the leadership of the party.

[SK021425] The trade unions are the mass political organizations of the working class. The trade unions are organizing and carrying out the work of indoctrinating and remodeling the working class and the trade union members, firmly rallying them around the party, and strongly urging them to revolution and construction.

Carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--is the work of the working popular masses themselves, and its success depends largely on how the trade unions organize and mobilize the working class and trade union members.

The three revolutions themselves are a struggle to realize the aspirations and demands of the working class and the working popular masses. The three revolutions can be successfully carried out only when we imbue the working class and the popular masses--the masters of revolution and construction--with political and ideological awareness and properly organize and mobilize their creative power and wisdom.

There is no task more important for the trade unions than to strongly organize and mobilize the working class and the trade union members for the struggle to carry out the three revolutions. All trade union organizations should vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions, firmly adhering to them as a basic revolutionary task.

In his literature, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly elucidated the principles and methods which the trade unions must maintain in carrying out the three revolutions. In vigorously carrying out the three revolutions, it is important to intensify the ideological indoctrination for the working class and the trade union members on the basis of the principle that the ideological revolution has priority over the technological and cultural revolutions.

The ideological revolution is the work of remodeling people to make them communist revolutionaries by rooting out the old ideological remains from them and revolutionizing and working-classizing them. Only when we enhance the ideological consciousness and revolutionary zeal of the working class and the popular masses by giving priority to the ideological revolution can we successfully carry out the technological and cultural revolutions as well, and successfully carry out the vast task of carrying out revolution and construction.

The way to remodel the workers' ideological consciousness and to enhance their role lies in intensifying the ideological indoctrination. Only in continuous ideological indoctrination can the working class and the trade union members arm themselves more firmly with the party's monolithic idea, high revolutionary consciousness, and class-consciousness, and can they more firmly resolve to better carry out revolution. Therefore, the trade unions should always give priority to the ideological revolution in carrying out the three revolutions and continuously deepen the ideological indoctrination among the working class and the trade union members.

The basis of the ideological indoctrination work is to firmly arm the working class and the trade union members with the chuche revolutionary world outlook and to make them deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary faith and fidelity. The chuche idea is the working class' revolutionary world outlook and an accurate guiding principle in socialist and communist construction. Only when we intensify indoctrination on the chuche idea for the working class and the trade union members and make them firmly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary world outlook can we make them think and act at any time and at any place as required by the chuche idea.

[SK021430] Loyalty to the party and the leader is the most fundamental trait of the working class. When the trade union organizations intensify indoctrination on loyalty for the working class and the trade union members and make them

deeply cherish the high national pride of upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carrying out revolution under the leadership of the great party, they can live with loyalty and struggle vigorously along the single road of revolution directed by the party and the leader.

Deepening ideological indoctrination and making the working class and the trade union members arm themselves firmly with our party's revolutionary tradition and possess high revolutionary consciousness, class-mindedness, and the communist attitude and collectivist spirit toward labor is a guarantee enabling them to firmly maintain the working class position and revolutionary principle today, when the enemy's maneuvers are being intensified and the situation in the country is complicated, and to carry on the struggle for the party, the revolution, society, and the group resolutely and to the end.

While giving priority to the ideological revolution, it is important to vigorously push ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions. The technological revolution is a political task to develop science and technology, to relieve workers from difficult labor, and to continuously improve their material welfare. Without carrying out the technological revolution, we cannot provide the working popular masses with independent and creative living conditions, nor can we improve the people's lives.

The important task today in carrying out the technological revolution is to realize the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy to firmly insure independence of national economy, to continuously modernize the technological equipment of the people's economy, and to thoroughly scientize all production activities, in order to successfully attain the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction of the 1980's and to successfully carry out socialist and communist construction.

It is important for the trade unions to actively rally the workers, scientists, and technicians to the technological innovation movement in carrying out the technological revolution, to strengthen their creative cooperation, and to wage a struggle against conservatism, empiricism and technological mysticism, in order to complete the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy.

The cultural revolution is the struggle to eliminate the cultural underdevelopment left by the old society, to create an advanced culture of the working class, and to nurture workers to become fully developed communist men.

In order for the trade unions to successfully carry out cultural revolution, they should pay deep attention to enhancing the general standard of knowledge of the working class and the trade union members, upholding our party's policy of the intellectualization of the whole society, actively conducting the mass cultural work, and establishing culture in production and life.

We should further enhance the general standard of knowledge and the cultural requirements and thoroughly establish the socialist life culture and life style to firmly prepare them to be fully developed communist revolutionaries and to create communist culture.

The party Central Committee's slogans on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party set forth the militant task of upholding the three revolutions banner and vigorously waging the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in all sectors.

We should adhere to and thoroughly realize our party center's ideology and theory on the three revolutions as set forth in the literature "On Further Intensifying the Work of the Trade Unions" to effect a new upturn in socialist construction and to glorify this year's significant holiday with a great festival of victors.

CSO: 4110/159

KCNA VERSION OF DAILY ON THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK030004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2343 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Dynamically Conducting Three Revolutions Is Main Revolutionary Task of Trade Unions" on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of "On Further Strengthening Trade Union Work" (May 3, 1984), a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The article says:

The work expounds all theoretical and practical problems arising in improving and strengthening the trade union work in conformity with the realistic demand of the developing revolution for modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea including the problems of actively conducting the three revolutions, energetically arousing the working class and trade union members to socialist economic construction, firmly building up the trade union ranks and enhancing the militant function and role of trade union organisations.

The work serves as a powerful weapon enabling the trade union to successfully carry out its mission and task under the leadership of the party.

An important matter in translating into practice the idea and theory expounded in the work is to dynamically conduct the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. The three revolutions are the most important task to be grasped consistently by the trade union.

In the work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly expounded the principles and ways to be adhered to by the trade union in carrying out the three revolutions.

It is important to strengthen the ideological education of the working class and trade union members on the principle of giving the ideological revolution priority over the technical and cultural revolutions in powerfully conducting the three revolutions.

What is basic in the work of the ideological education is to firmly arm the working class and trade union members with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and make them deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary faith and sense of obligation.

It is important to powerfully push ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions while giving precedence to the ideological revolution.

An important task of the trade union in carrying out the technical revolution is to actively arouse the workers, scientists and technicians to the technical innovation movement, strengthen their creative cooperation and complete the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of tne national economy through the struggle against conservatism, empiricism and mystification of technology.

In order to successfully carry out the cultural revolution, the trade union should pay deep attention to lifting the level of general knowledge of the working class and trade union members, briskly conducting mass cultural work and establishing a cultured habit in production and life, upholding our party's policy of intellectualizing the whole society.

CSO: 4110/159

STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION URGED

SK070627 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 6 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May editorial: "Let Us Constantly Effect Innovation and Advance With Lofty Revolutionary Passion"]

[Text] At present, we are facing the heavy task of making great progress in stepping up socialist construction and improving the people's standard of living. In this regard, our party, in the slogans of the party Central Committee issued in this year marking the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding, appealed to all people to vigorously advance with the "speed of the eighties" added to the Chollima.

Success in socialist construction largely depends on the spirit of the working people and their working style. After entering the 1980's, our people have constantly effected innovation and advanced with the "speed of the eighties" added to the Chollima. By so doing, they have brilliantly fulfilled the Second 7-Year Plan and won great success in attaining the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction. The innovative successes which have been won at the sites of socialist construction show that maintaining this revolutionary spirit is a key to successfully accomplishing the vast tasks facing us today.

The spirit to adding the "speed of the eighties" to the Chollima is the working spirit and style which should be displayed in the daily struggle of our functionaries and working people. When guidance functionaries work ambitiously and producers accelerate production and construction with lofty passion, the country can be filled with the spirit of innovation.

Today, we are stepping up socialist construction in a situation which is incomparably more favorable than at the time when we were bringing about the great Chollima upsurge following the war.

As we win great success in revolution and as our lives become affluent, we must constantly maintain a lofty revolutionary spirit and struggle by further renewing our determination.

All functionaries, party members, and working people must possess conviction in victory and maintain an unyielding fighting spirit. By so doing, they must spur the revolutionary march with the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to the Chollima. This is a key to illuminate the 1980's and strengthen the

political and economic might of the country by faithfully upholding the leadership of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Today, a broad vista has opened before our party, and our revolutionary struggle has become even worthier. We must not fall into self-conceit and assurance of victory, but continue to vigorously struggle for new victory.

To effect innovation and advance constantly with the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to the Chollima, the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, above all, should be highly displayed in implementing the party's policy. The economic tasks put forth by our party have correctly reflected the overall situation of the country, the demand of the revolutionary development, and the state of the sectors and units of the people's economy. Therefore, it is the primary duty of the functionaries and working people to accomplish them unconditionally. Functionaries, party members, and working people must accomplish their given task, come what may. To this end, they must deeply realize that their given tasks are important for the overall socialist construction of the country and for the improvement of the people's standard of living. In particular, they must thoroughly adhere to the rule of fulfilling the daily, 10-day, monthly, and indexed quotas of the people's economic plan without fail. In addition, they must insure swift production and supply of cooperative products. By so doing, they must brilliantly implement the party's directions for giving priority to the extraction industry and railway transport, for placing more emphasis on the metallurgical industry, and for stabilizing production at a high level.

When we possess a firm will and indomitable fighting spirit in implementing the party's intent, we can accomplish any task. Only when functionaries and working people implement the party's policy with a lofty sense of responsibility and indomitable fighting spirit can the independent financial operation system, the work team bonus system, and subwork team management system be correctly applied in accordance with the party's intent, and a turn be made in economic management and construction. At the same time, the people's standard of living can be further improved through the acceleration of the light industrial and service revolutions.

[SK070730] Highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is an important task in effecting innovation and advance constantly in the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to Chollima. Self-reliance and arduous struggle are the traditional fighting spirit of our people. By struggling in this spirit, our people were able to bring about the great Chollima upsurge in those difficult days following the war, and created astonishing miracles in socialist construction in the seventies and eighties. In the present struggle to create the speed of the eighties, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle must be displayed in economizing and producing by mobilizing hidden potential and utilizing production capacities to their full extent.

Our economic potential is very great. Hidden potential for production can be found everywhere. The question is how we mobilize and utilize it. All functionaries and working people must manufacture what they do not have, and dig out what is inadequate. By so doing, they must work with a firm stand to solve all problems through their own efforts.

Plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms must ceaselessly increase production with available facilities, materials and manpower. They must not discard anything, rather utilize it effectively. By so doing, they must decisively increase the production of people's consumer goods.

To accomplish the tasks given to sectors and units, technology should be constantly innovated. The outstanding technical innovation suggestions and valuable scientific inventions which have been made recently among our working class show that we can solve any problem if all people struggle with determination to perform feats for the party and the revolution, and for the fatherland and the people.

All party members and working people must grapple with the work to innovate technology and rationalize the production process, and push it ahead persistently. By so doing, they must vigorously carry out the work to increase production with the materials, fuel and resources which are abundant in the country.

To possess the spirit of adding the speed of the eighties to Chollima, all must struggle actively with lofty passion and spirit. Party members and working people must bring about innovation and advance constantly without stagnation, idleness and pause. In particular, guidance functionaries must carry out their work ambitiously with conviction in victory and with boundless passion, firm will and indefatigable spirit toward their work. By so doing, they must set examples for the masses in living healthy, progressive and industrious lives, and must accomplish their honorable mission as the standard-bearers of the ranks advancing in the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to the Chollima.

Party organizations of all echelons must meticulously plan organizational and political work in order to see to it that lofty revolutionary spirit is constantly displayed in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties.

We must constantly advance with lofty revolutionary passion and in the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to the Chollima. By so doing, we must make the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party shine with even greater labor success and bring about ceaseless upsurges in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/159

N. KOREA/POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

KANG SONG-SAN SPEAKS AT DESIGNING WORKERS' MEETING

SK100826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 10--A national meeting of designing workers was held in Pyongyang over May 7-8. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting were comrades Kang Song-san, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the administration council, Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the political bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council, Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, and others.

Comrade Kang Song-san read out a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the meeting.

The congratulatory message noted that in the past period our designing workers under the wise guidance of the party and the leader implemented the party policy and performed proud exploits in building grand monumental edifices glorifying the era of the Workers' Party and creating modern machines and equipment demonstrating the might of our independent national economy.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimated the feats of labor performed by our designing workers in successfully carrying out their honorable tasks and greatly contributing to the cause of socialist construction by implementing the party policy in the designing domain, deeply conscious of being the masters of the revolution, the message said, and stressed:

The Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee firmly believes that all our designing workers will in the future, too creditably justify the trust of the party by thoroughly implementing the party policy in the designing domain, rallied rock-firm around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting summed up proud successes and experience gained in the designing domain under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the party

in the past period and discussed measures to further develop the designing work in conformity with the demands of the reality.

Vice-premier Cho Se-ung delivered a report at the meeting.

President Kim Il-song attached long ago great importance to the designing work and put forward a chuche-oriented and original idea and theory to indicate a broad way to constantly improve and strengthen the designing work, the reporter said, and continued:

From the first days of building of a new country after the country's liberation President Kim Il-song set forth the policy of thoroughly establishing chuche in designing, guaranteeing its quality and economic value, standardizing designing and placing it ahead of production and construction and wisely directed the designing workers in the struggle for its materialization.

The designing work which is of decisive significance in production and construction has developed at a faster pace under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and radical changes have taken place in the designing of construction, machinery and all other designing domains.

Our party propounded the unique idea of designing all things in our own style by further developing in depth the idea of President Kim Il-song on establishing chuche in designing in keeping with the demand of the era.

Noting that proud successes have been achieved in the designing domain in the past period, the reporter stressed:

All the successes gained in the designing work are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and our party who put forward a juche-based, original policy of designing in each period of the developing revolution and have been leading this work along the road of victory.

The reporter pointed to the tasks of the designing workers in guaranteeing with credit plans needed for accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4100/457

KIM CHONG-IL PORTRAYED AS CARING FOR BABIES

SK131540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Quadruplets (a boy and three girls), born at the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on October 2, 1984, left the hospital some time ago, blessed by all people.

Their growth is very good. Each of their body weight is 7.9 kilograms and height 68 centimeters on an average, or an increase of 6.1 kilograms and 25 centimeters on an average above those at the time of those birth.

The mother of the quadruplets is Kim Yong-suk (34 year old) residing in Chungbisok-dong, Hangu District, Nampo municipality. Her health is now in very good condition.

The father of the quadruplets is Kim Yong-song Song (38 year old) working at the Nampo Glass Works.

Deep loving care of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the party has reached this ordinary family which can be seen in all parts of our country.

President Kim Il-song who had taken steps to rear triplets at state expense, saying that frequent birth of triplets is a symptom of the development and prosperity of the country, was told that the quadruplets were born and expressed deep satisfaction over it and repeatedly gave instructions on bringing them up with good care.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, regarding the birth of the quadruplets as a great fete of the country, instructed the workers of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital to rear them in good health with utmost care under best conditions.

He sent all kinds of foodstuffs and clothes, good-quality blankets, beddings and even clothes for their marriage in the future. He gave gifts, silver knives and golden rings, to each of the quadruplets and their parents so that they might keep them as a souvenir throughout their life.

Comrade Kim Cong-il dispatched workers of relevant domains to examine the health of the quadruplets and their mother regularly and took a step to

report to the Central Committee of the party about the conditions of their health once in every ten days.

Thanks to the noble love for man, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital has formed a powerful medical group consisting of technical Vice-director Yu Yong-il and 20 competent doctors and nurses specially for the medical treatment and care of the health of the quadruplets and the mother.

State measures were taken one after another along with steps for scientific and technical treatment and health of the quadruplets and the mother.

For 56 days from the hospitalization of Kim Yong-suk to her delivery at the maternity hospital consultations of doctors took place twice every day for her easy birth of the babies. The consultations of doctors for quadruplets numbered nearly more than 400.

Valuable drugs suited to the constitution of the quadruplets and conditions for their growth were directly transported from the medicine research center.

The amount of the blood plasma and blood transfused to the newborn babies was 1.6 liters.

State expense for medical treatment and medicines during the hospitalization of the mother and her babies exceeded 100,000 won.

The sincerity movement of the medical group for the quadruplets and their mother was a most sublime example of love for humanity.

Therefore, the parents decided to call the eldest sister of the quadruplets Kim Il-sun, the second sister Kim Pyon-sun, the brother Kim-tan and the third sister Kim Sim-sun. Their names mean that the children should remain faithful to the great leader and the glorious party with "a single heart" (ilpyondansim).

Warmer love and state benefits are in store for the quadruplets who left the maternity hospital, blessed by all people of the country.

Three doctors and four dry nurses, one medical nurse and one cook will be appointed and subsidy will be paid for the children until their admission to school.

New rooms were provided for the quadruplets at a weekly nursery in Nampo municipality and a cozy dwelling house with a fun fair and a swimming pool for the family of the quadruplets will be built. The designing of the house has now been completed.

CSO: 4100/457

DAILY CITES TECHNICAL REVOLUTION OF ECONOMY

SK071547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Chuche-Orientation, Modernization and Scientification of the National Economy are Major Tasks of Technical Revolution at Present".

Noting that chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are major tasks raised by the technical revolution at present when socialist economic construction has entered a new, higher stage, the article says:

This is because they make it possible to successfully attain the objective of the technical revolution for doing away with the difference in labor and completely freeing the working people from toilsome work.

A big stride has been taken in relieving the working people from toilsome work with the promotion of the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy in keeping with the party's line.

Another reason why the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy stands out as major tasks of the technical revolution at present is that they help fully meet the basic demand of the technical revolution in its development.

It is a fundamental demand of the development of the technical revolution to lay material and technical foundations of socialism and communism for satisfactorily providing the working people with abundant and cultured living conditions.

Under condition of the completion of socialist industrialization and great progress in the technical development, the fundamental demand of the developing technical revolution for laying material and technical foundations of socialism and communism which will fully guarantee a bountiful and cultured life to the working people can be successfully met only when the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are accelerated.

Our socialist material and technical foundations have become more solid in the course of implementing the line of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. New technical processes conforming to the conditions of our country have been established and comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control widely introduced into production in different fields of the national economy.

The line of the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is a corrent line indicating the basic direction of the technical revolution at the present stage and a most revolutionary line providing material and technical conditions for completely freeing the working people from difficult and labor-consuming work and guaranteeing them a more independent and creative life.

CSO: 4100/457

BRIEFS

PRC COAL MINISTRY ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The art troupe of the Ministry of Coal Industry of China with Ji Hongde, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Ministry of Coal Industry, as adviser and Wang Zhenyu, chief of the art troupe of the Ministry of Coal Industry, as head arrived in Pyongyang on May 9 by train for a visit to our country. It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Yi Sang-Tae, vice minister of culture and art, Han Pong-Chun, vice minister of coal industry, and other personages concerned and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country. The Ministry of Culture and Art gave a reception at the Okryu Restaurant in the evening in honor of the art troupe. The attendees raised glasses to the indestructible friendship and unity forged between the peoples and artists of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim il-Song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 10 May 85]

CSO: 4100/457

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TRAINING URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] In a document sent to participants in a national conference of education functionaries and activists entitled "On Further Developing Educational Work," the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively delineated the basic problems and methods associated with improving technical training in a manner suited to the demands of our revolutionary development.

The strengthening of technical training so as to train skilled technicians and specialists provides an important guarantee for rapidly developing the nation's science and technology, and for vigorously accelerating the technological revolution and socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Only by improving the training of technicians and specialists in line with trends in the development of modern scientific and technological development can the nation's science and technology be rapidly developed and the technological revolution be vigorously spurred on, and can socialist economic construction be accelerated at a high rate of speed." ("On Further Developing Educational Work" Booklet, p 17)

Technical training is education that gives students access to achievements attained by mankind in advanced science and technology, and gives them the skill to apply them.

Knowledge of science and technology is an important condition for the overall development of mankind. The creative endeavors of man to remake nature and society are successfully carried out when buttressed by scientific and technical knowledge. Only by strengthening technical education can the results of advanced science and technology be taught to students and can students be nurtured as skilled revolutionary talent, and can the new problems that crop up in socialist construction in the area of science and technology be correctly solved.

Today we are faced with the key tasks of upholding the militant program laid out by the Sixth Party Congress and accelerating the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, so as to successfully carry out the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. In order to successfully complete these tasks, the nation's science and technology must be continuously developed. Technical training has been strengthened in the past under the wise leadership of the party, with the result that many skilled technicians and specialists were trained in our nation in conformance with the urgent demands of development of the people's economy. Technical training must be decisively strengthened on the basis of this success in the education sector, so that all students are endowed with advanced scientific knowledge and technical skill.

Science and technology are today developing with great rapidity. With the rapid advances in recent years in mechanical engineering, electronics and automation engineering, new scientific and technical fields which upgrade the convenience and utility of machinery and equipment, and which bring about enormous changes in economic construction and the standard of living of the people, are being pioneered and the scope of their application is being further expanded. The rapid development of modern science and technology requires a corresponding strengthening of technical education so that greater numbers of skilled technicians and specialists can be trained who will bring the science and technology of our nation up to a high level, and who will contribute substantially to the economic development of the nation. We must meet this real demand by further strengthening technical training, and thereby bring about a new turning point in accelerating the nation's economic construction and improving the people's standard of living.

Of importance in strengthening scientific and technical training is increasing the level of rudimentary technical training and specialized technical training, and thoroughly maintaining their quality.

As the highest stage of training which teaches the latest advances in science and technology, higher technical education is carried out through basic technical skills training and specialized technical training.

Basic technical skills training is a prerequisite for effectively conducting specialized technical training. Only when basic technical skills are fundamentally sound can specialized technical knowledge be broadly and deeply inculcated. In the absence of a full understanding of basic fields of science and basic technical knowledge, including the fundamental principles of modern science and technology and modern mathematics, the scientific and technological problems arising in socialist economic construction cannot be correctly solved. Therefore, basic technical subjects such as electrical engineering, automation engineering, basic electrical theory, theoretical dynamics and material dynamics must be prescribed to meet the content of the major course of study, and their sequence maintained, while basic technical skill training is strengthened, and training in such basic scientific fields as mathematics, physics and chemistry must be properly conducted. Only by so doing can students master specialized technical knowledge during their college years, and will they be able to go out into society and creatively solve the difficult and complex technical problems in various sectors of the economy.

Fundamental to improving the level of technical training is the strengthening of specialized technical training. A series of new scientific and technological fields are now being pioneered and modern technological means, including electronic computers and industrial robots, are being widely introduced into production, and machinery and equipment are becoming much more precision-oriented, large-scale and high-speed. Under these conditions, universities must increase the relative importance of training in these fields while strengthening training in the essentials and means of automation, and in welding and hydraulics. In particular, it is important that there be quality education in the science and technology needed for industrialization of electronic components production and large-scale integrated circuit production, and that needed for production of electronic equipment, such as computers, which utilize integrated circuits.

Training in design has great significance in technical training.

Training in design is the work of providing students with the ability to fabricate new technical equipment and to continuously pioneer new fields of science and technology. Consequently, only by strengthening training in design can they themselves solve the scientific and technological problems arising in development of the people's economy. The design skills that students must acquire during their college years are those that will enable them to fabricate various types of modern machinery and equipment, and to read any complex blueprint with ease.

Technical colleges must correctly determine the content of training in technical design and electrical diagrams, and strengthen training in design, and increase their requirements that students pass design courses.

It is especially important that design rooms be equipped with modern facilities and that the quality of training in design be improved, and, based on past experience, that design competitions be organized on a broad scale so that design skills are enhanced. It is effective to assign design problems directly to students who have design skills, so that they substantially improve those skills in the process of carrying them out.

The establishment of chuche in technical training is an important principle adhered to by our party. Only by firmly establishing chuche in technical training can students be prepared as useful technical talent that truly contribute to our revolution, and can all of the inner resources of our nation be effectively utilized, so that the difficult and complex problems arising in revolution and construction can be correctly solved.

We are today faced with numerous problems that must be solved in making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific in a manner suited to the actual situation in our nation, including the problem of developing and using fuel and power resources, locating and developing new raw materials resources, and strengthening self-sufficiency in steel production. Technical colleges must teach the scientific and technical knowledge needed to solve, from a chuche position, such scientific and technological problems that arise in the economic development of our nation.

Our party has identified the effective use of our nation's rich natural resources, and the strengthening of the self-sufficiency and chuche-orientation of our economy, as key tasks in economic construction. Colleges must put tremendous effort into mastering the scientific and technological issues that are required to solve the raw materials, fuel and power problems using our natural resources, to establish chuche in steel production methods, and to develop non-ferrous metals production and processing. Advanced science and technology must be applied in a manner consistent with the fundamental reality and conditions of our nation in order that they may prove their great worth in revolution and construction. This means that even when the science and technology of other nations are introduced and taught, it must be done from the viewpoint of complementing that which is our own and of rapidly accelerating revolution and construction.

The strengthening of training through practical application is an important method of increasing the level of technical training. The objective of strengthening technical training is that of providing living knowledge that can actually be applied at any time in revolution and construction.

The method for teaching useful living knowledge to students is that of closely combining scientific experimentation and work-study with lectures. The knowledge learned in lecture becomes living knowledge that can be applied in real situations when it is further solidified in the process of experimentation, and when it is combined with practical skills obtained through work-study. Only when universities ceaselessly conduct necessary experimentation and practical application on the basis of continuously improving the level of scientific theory in lectures can the quality of technical training be increased in accordance with the demands of the developing reality.

Of importance in strengthening training through practical application is the modern equipment of laboratories and work-study factories.

Universities must fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and produce useful experimentation gear several hundred times each year, so as to transform laboratories into modern engineering labs which students can use for both individual experimentation and scientific experimentation. At the same time, co-op factories must be outfitted as comprehensive practical application factories capable of providing both work-study and practical application of the major course of study.

By so doing, students will be enabled to more fully grasp and solidify the content of what they have learned, and to be completely endowed with the skill to apply it.

It is necessary to closely combine technical training in the major course of study of upper-level students with practical application at sites of production. This is a good method which enables students to further solidify theories that they have learned and to become skilled in the means of technology, and to actually apply the knowledge they have gained in accordance with the demands of the developing reality.

The inclusion of outstanding students with extensive practical experience in scientific research programs so that they can further demonstrate their abilities is important. When education is performed competently in conformance with the outstanding capabilities and character of the students, and when they are given correct scientific research assignments and provided with proper guidance and assistance, numerous Ph. D. candidates and Ph. D.'s in their 20's and 30's will be graduated.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance recently at the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School, he taught that if the nation's science and technology is to be rapidly developed, foreign language training must be strengthened.

Universities must decisively strengthen foreign language training so that all students are trained as skilled technicians and specialists who possess more than one foreign language.

The task of training more skilled technicians and specialists as set forth in the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's document "On Further Developing Educational Work" and in the slogans of the Party Central Committee are militant tasks which must be adhered to and thoroughly implemented in our education sector. Guidance functionaries and teachers of the education sector must fully understand the will of the party that pervades these tasks, and stride forward as one to their implementation, and thereby bring about a revolutionary turning point in the work of training technical talent.

9062

CSO: 4110/151

PAPERS MARK 1936 FOUNDING OF ANTI-JAPANESE GROUP

SK051102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (May 5, 1936) by the great leader President Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The NODONG SINMUN article titled "Immortal Banner Which United the Whole Nation Around the Front for National Liberation" says: The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by the great leader was the first all-embracing anti-Japanese national united front body and a powerful underground revolutionary organisation in our country which united all the anti-Japanese forces at home and abroad into one and guaranteed the unitary guidance over them.

The association guided by the great chuche idea was a permanent united front organisation which conducted activities on the principle of democratic centralism with a unique program, rule and organisational system and a powerful revolutionary organisation which successfully realized the great leader's leadership of the Korean revolution.

The founding of the association was an event of weighty significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people.

The significance of the founding of the association lies, above all, in that the association brought about an epochal turn in strengthening the mass basis of the revolution. The founding of the association also made it possible to expand the armed struggle in close combination with the mass struggle and expand and develop them.

The founding of the association also made it possible to more powerfully accelerate preparations for the founding of a revolutionary party of chuche-type in our country and rendered immortal services for strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces and expanding and developing the international front of struggle against fascism. Our people, who have a brilliant tradition of the victorious struggle they waged under the banner of national liberation upheld by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, achieved the historical cause of building the party, country and army, and successfully carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern

half of the republic, overcoming all sorts of difficulties after the country's liberation. They energetically pushed forward the revolution and construction and built a powerful socialist country independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence and are today energetically struggling to model the whole of society on the chuche idea.

CSO: 4110/159

SECOND CONFERENCE OF HANMINYON HELD IN TOKYO

SK101206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The second conference of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminyon") was held recently in Tokyo.

The conference was attended by representatives of the Movements of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and Overseas Korean Figures in Japan and nine countries in the Americas and Europe, more than 100 in all.

After an opening address was made by Kim Yong-Won, chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanminyon", congratulatory speeches were made by Cha Sang-Tal, senior chairman of the "Southern California National Council for Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland", Carlos Bru, member of parliament from the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain, Tokuma Utsunomiva, member of the House of Councillors of Japan, Tamio Kawakami, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, on behalf of guests.

In his keynote report, Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the central executive committee of "Hanminyon", said:

The root cause of the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula is the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea, the only outside forces on the peninsula.

We consider that the aftereffect of the June 25 war can be completely liquidated by replacing the present ceasefire agreement by a peace agreement and U.S. forces be withdrawn on this basis from South Korea.

Nuclear weapons of the United States deployed in the south must be unconditionally and preferentially withdrawn and must not be introduced there again.

The de-nuclearization and neutralization of the Korean Peninsula--this is an important content of our peace program.

"Hanminyon" calls for the formation of a united front for nation and democracy, a great alliance of compatriots at home and abroad striving for

independence, democracy, peace and unification and actively striving for its realization.

Noting that "Hanminyon" takes it as its immediate goal to remove the fascist dictatorship and establish a democratic coalition government, the reporter stressed: we should struggle for the unconditional resignation of the present military dictatorial "regime" of South Korea and for the establishment of an independent and democratic coalition government embracing all parties and groupings of South Korea aspiring after democracy, national self-determination and peaceful unification.

"Hanminyon" takes it as the basic policy of its movement to combine the struggle for independence against outside forces and the struggle for democracy against dictatorship.

"Hanminyon" takes it as an important policy of its movement to realize a great alliance of the national and democratic forces and strengthen solidarity with the democratic forces of the world.

"Hanminyon" puts it forward as an important immediate task to remove the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and create a peaceful climate there.

The conference adopted a "platform policy" of "Hanminyon" and reelected Pae Tong-ho chairman of its central executive committee.

CSO: 4100/457

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL ON FINGERPRINTING ISSUE IN JAPAN

SK130908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 (KNA-KCNA)--Ha Chang-ok, director of the social affairs department of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made public a press statement on May 11 denouncing the utterances of the chief of the foreign affairs section of the Osaka prefectural police headquarters hostile to Koreans in Japan.

He recalled that the chief of the foreign affairs section of the Osaka prefectural police headquarters, in his interview with a television reporter on May 10, in connection with the fingerprinting under the "Foreigners Registration Law", cried that "those who are not willing to observe the 'Foreigners Registration Law' should go home" and "Japan-born foreigners are advised to be naturalized as Japanese". Denouncing this as an unpardonable outburst ignoring and challenging the unanimous public demand at home and abroad for the revision of the evil law, Ha Chang-ok said:

His utterances fully reflect the ulterior intention of the Japanese police authorities in consistently suppressing the Koreans in Japan and pursuing a policy of assimilation toward them, remaining hostile to them and regarding them as objects of public peace legislation.

The talk of a police officer about the "naturalization" of Koreans in Japan is an encroachment on their dignity and human rights and a wanton interference in their vital rights. We can hardly repress national resentment at his outburst.

Recalling that a total of more than 520,000 Koreans in Japan had been rounded up since the fabrication of the "Foreigners Registration Law", Ha Chang-ok strongly demanded the cancellation of the outburst and an apology by the Japanese police officer.

CSO: 4100/457

DAILY HITS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

SK131520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--The economic blockade and armed interventionist maneuvers against Nicaragua by the U.S. administration only bring disgrace to the United States.

So says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article denouncing the U.S. administration's step of banning all-round trade with Nicaragua from May 7.

It further says: The United States' step of banning trade was an undisguised pressure by "strength" and a new stage of "undeclared war" to stifle and subjugate revolutionary Nicaragua economically.

U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua is a deliberate move to block the peaceful solution of the Central American problem and aggravate the situation in this region.

The United States tries to justify its sanctions under the preposterous pretext that Nicaragua endangers the security of the United States, but this is no more than a sophism to justify its aggressive and interventionist maneuvers against Nicaragua.

The real purpose of the U.S. imperialists is to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government which they dislike and frame up a puppet regime with their underlings.

Noting that the Nicaraguan people are firmly united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and government, the paper stresses: nothing can break the will of an independent people who advance valiantly, firmly grasping their destiny in their hands.

CSO: 4100/457

KOREAN-SOVIET RELATIONS REVIEWED

Soviet Envoy Visits Cemetery of Soviet Army

SK091622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1956 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the delegation of the Active Workers of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society staying in Korea laid wreaths on May 9 in the cemetery of officers and men of the Soviet Army in Sadong District, Pyongyang, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Present there were Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Shubnikov and his embassy officials, the members of the delegation of Active Workers of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Soviet guests.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of different embassies here were also present.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up in the cemetery.

After the Soviet and Korean national anthems were played, wreaths in the name of the Soviet Embassy and the delegation were laid in the cemetery of Soviet Army officers and men amid the wreath-presenting music.

Wreaths in the name of the GDR and Czechoslovak embassies in our country were also laid.

The attendees observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the heroic Soviet Army who had fallen in the fight for the liberation of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Consulate and Soviet guests in Chongjin laid wreaths before the liberation obelisk and in the cemetery of officers and men of the Soviet Army in Chongjin.

Soviet guests presented wreaths and bunches of flowers before statues of Soviet soldiers, liberation obelisks and cemeteries of Soviet Army officers and men in Wonsan and other local areas.

KULLOJA on Kim Il-song's Visit to USSR

SK111033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--KULLOJA No 5, 1985, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, dedicated an article headlined "Historic Event Which Demonstrated the Might of Socialist Forces" to the first anniversary of the visit to the Soviet Union and other European countries by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries last year was a historic event which more powerfully demonstrated his absolute authority to the whole world, clearly confirmed the validity and vitality of the principled line of diplomacy and foreign policy consistently adhered to by our party and demonstrated the united might of the socialist forces, the article says, and continues:

The goodwill visit along with his visit to China in September 1982 and the visit to China by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in June 1983 was a historic event which successfully applied on a new higher level the consistent policy of our party for constantly developing and strengthening friendship and solidarity and cooperation with fraternal parties and countries and marked an important occasion in further increasing the might of the socialist forces.

Above all, the visit of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries further strengthened the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal countries.

The traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples has strengthened still further with the historic visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an occasion and it is being adorned beautifully as days go by.

Along with this, a new progress has been made in the friendly relations between the DPRK and the European socialist countries. Our party and people are rejoiced over the favorable development of the friendly relations between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries on to a new higher stage and hope to bring them into fuller bloom.

The friendly relations established between our country and the fraternal socialist countries are true relations between class brothers struggling for a common goal and idea: they have a great vitality and invincible might.

Such indestructible friendship, unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries are of particular importance in checking and frustrating the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent policy and guaranteeing mankind's cause of peace.

The fraternal socialist countries direct special attention to the grave situation created by the imperialists in Europe, Asia and the rest of the world and stress that the socialist countries should unite and take joint action against the new war provocation moves of the imperialists which are getting undisguised with each passing day.

Today, the socialist countries have ideological, spiritual, and material strength for checking the imperialists' policy of new world war and defending world peace and security of mankind and are taking all necessary counter-measures for frustrating the feverish adventurous maneuverings of war igniters.

The international solidarity with the cause of our revolution has strengthened further than ever before with the goodwill visit of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries as an occasion.

The peoples of fraternal countries deeply respect and ardently revere Comrade Kim Il-song as the publicly recognized leader who is indicating the road of the era and leading to victory the international communist movement and working class movement and express great admiration at the revolutionary changes which are taking place in our country under the guidance of the party and the leader.

They also highly estimate the proposals for national reunification, tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks put forward by our party as most reasonable ones conducive to the relaxation of the tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and the defense of world peace and warmly support them.

The parties, governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are condemning in unison the schemes to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and affirming that they will always stand behind the Korean people struggling for the country's reunification in any storm and stress.

Economic and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries are expanding and developing on a full-dress scale with the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

Our country is now actively pushing ahead with exchange, collaboration and technical cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in power, electronic and automation, engineering and mining industries, the latest science and technology and various other fields, under the agreement reached during the historic foreign tour of Comrade Kim Il-song.

We should consolidate valuable successes gained in the energetic external activities of Comrade Kim Il-song and eternally glorify them and thereby powerfully push ahead with our revolutionary cause and actively hasten

the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism, the article says, and points to the tasks for this.

Soviet Consul in Chongjin Hosts Film Show

SK120621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--Gennadiy [name indistinct], Soviet consul in Chongjin, arranged a film show and reception on May 8 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The attendees first saw a Soviet feature film.

Speeches were made at the reception.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

Daily Carries Article on Developing Chuche Art

SK070021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Consistently Efflorescing and Developing Chuche Art", which says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work published on May 6, 1975, clearly indicated the direction and concrete ways of lifting our art to a higher plane on the basis of a deep-going analysis of the high ideological and aesthetic demand of the popular masses and the development of literature and art. In the work he expounded the need to create a greater number of excellent art works and train talented artists to add shine to our art as the art of chuche.

He set forth tasks to create more emotional songs sensitively reflecting the party's policy and keeping alive the beautiful tone of the national melody and militant songs required by the present era seething with struggle and bring about an epochal turn in the creation of dances representing the characteristic features of the Korean dance of delicate and soft rhythms. He also expounded concrete problems arising in enhancing our art to a higher level including the problem of developing our art on a mass foundation by correctly adapting the art forms suited to the tastes of our nation and actively drawing the broad masses into the work of creating art, the problem of letting the writers and artists go into the reality and keenly experience life and directing big efforts to the work of disseminating art and the problem of improving the education of artists, cultivating their talents to the maximum and giving full scope to it, thereby actively training talented artists.

The work published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is another landmark set up in the shining course of our art which has been efflorescing day by day. It has been an inspiring banner which energetically aroused writers and artists to the creation of revolutionary literature and art.

Our party not only put forward concrete tasks for the new development of the chuche art but also has wisely led this work.

The article points to remarkable successes made in all domains of literature and art including music, dance, and film art, opera, drama, fine art, and circus in the past ten years under the leadership of the party.

The work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recorded in the proud annals of the chuche art is an unswerving compass which must be invariably adhered to by the writers and artists in creating art in the future, stresses the article.

World Public Lauds Kim Chong-il's Treatise

SK082341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--"On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is evoking widespread repercussions among world public circles for the truth and originality of its content and for its great theoretical and practical significance.

Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, said:

"On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is an immortal work and a great encyclopedia of the chuche idea, which has further developed and enriched the treasure house of the chuche philosophy by consummating all the fundamentals and principles of the chuche idea and giving a new formulation of its component system.

Members of the Surinam group for the study of the chuche idea held a seminar on the treatise and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il, in which they said that a theory of building an independent national economy, propounded in the work, serves as a guiding compass in building national economy and achieving prosperity and development in these countries which had been backward economically and technically due to the domination and plunder by the imperialists.

Members of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea held a seminar on the treatise and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il, in which they said that the seminar helped them clearly realize that the treatise is a great revolutionary work indicating the most straight way of fully realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses under the banner of the immortal chuche idea.

The Tanzanian paper UHURU said: "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is the source of invincible might which makes the popular masses deeply understand that they are the masters of the revolution and imbues them with a firm confidence in the correctness of the revolutionary cause and with an indomitable fighting spirit.

The treatise is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for successfully solving all problems arising in all struggles for transforming nature and society and remolding man as required by the chuche idea and a great inspiring banner which is powerfully leading the popular masses to a sacred war for national and class liberation and human emancipation.

Indian Paper on Kim Chong-il's Guidance

SK101535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD April 18 carried an article titled "Kaeson Youth Park, Symbol of Love" telling about the tender love shown by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to provide people with a happy and cultured life.

In recent years, modern sites of cultural rest have been built in Pyongyang on the initiative of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and under his guidance, the paper noted, and said:

Kaeson Youth Park is one of them. The park, laid out at the foot of historic Moran Hill, has harmoniously distributed fun-fair facilities, waterfall, fountains, pavilions and houses for public services.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the park was built at the foot of historic Moran Hill and named it "Kaeson Youth Park".

He indicated the direction of building the park in a peculiar style, gave guidance down to its planning and the distribution of the fun-fair facilities, frequently acquainted himself with the progress of the project and personally solved problems arising in it.

The Kaeson Youth Park is a recreation ground where the tender love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is deeply felt.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTERS FROM JAPAN

SK080827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--Letters came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the Yokohama meeting of the fourth Ka To (7) area symposium of the chuche idea held on April 21, the ninth Kinki area meeting for the study of the chuche idea held in Kyoto on April 20, and a Fukuoka prefectural meeting of Visitors To Korea held on April 13.

The letter from the Yokohama meeting says:

We are greatly inspired by the DPRK which is praised by the world as a "model country of socialism" by successfully applying the man-centered chuche idea founded by your Excellency President to her revolution and construction.

We firmly support the proposal for founding the Democratic Cenfederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks put forward by your Excellency President for realizing national reunification, the national desire of the Korean people.

The letter from the meeting held in Kyoto says:

Through a commemoration lecture and a report on activity we clearly realized the validity and vitality of the immortal chuche idea fathered by your Excellency the Great President and renewed the determination to briskly conduct the work for study and dissemination of the chuche idea among the Japanese people.

The letter from the Fukuoka prefectural meeting of Visitors To Korea says:

We were determined to struggle for Japan-Korea friendship and for Japan's independence, peace and democracy.

The letters sincerely wish President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SYRIAN PARTY HEAD

SK081025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Issam Mahairi, chairman of the National Socialist Party of Syria.

The message dated April 27 reads:

I received a letter to the South Korean National Assembly which was adopted at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the letter, the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly proposed to hold north-south parliamentary talks and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the two sides for creating favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

On behalf of the National Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon, I express full support to the proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the supreme national task of the Korean people.

We highly estimate Your Excellency's wise leadership in letting the recent Supreme People's Assembly session adopt a letter to the South Korean National Assembly for hastening the democratic development of the country and the future of reunified Korea.

We who are struggling to remove the sufferings of the division in Lebanon, express once again full support to and firm solidarity with the new proposal advanced by the session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held under the guidance of Your Excellency President.

CSO: 4100/457

6 June 1985

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDIAN FIGURES PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK111518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Indian personages who spoke at the Indian National Seminar on Collective Self-Reliance and South-South Cooperation which was held on April 6 on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song praised the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dr B. R. Patil, joint director of the Indian Social Development Council, said in his speech:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who is brilliantly inheriting and carrying forward to completion with his rare intelligence and outstanding leadership ability the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. With his many works and practice he has demonstrated the vitality of the great chuche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genuine successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Dr B. M. N. Jauhari of Ghaziabad M. N. H. College of India said in his speech titled "Outstanding Ideological and Theoretical Contributions of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, Who Has Developed and Enriched the Chuche Idea":

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il published many works including "On the Chuche Idea" and developed and enriched the chuche idea.

This holds a shining place among his immortal exploits.

Thanks to the chuche idea developed and enriched by his Excellency dear Kim Chong-il, the revolutionary world outlook of the working class has been developed and completed to a new higher stage.

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il systematized the guiding principles of the chuche idea.

As a result, the guiding principle of the chuche idea on holding fast to the independent stand, embodying the creative stand, and grasping the ideology as the basis has been provided.

The development and enrichment of the chuche idea by His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il--this is a firm guarantee for the victorious advance of the popular masses' historic cause of Chajusong.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES ON SIGNIFICANT HOLIDAY OF ROMANIAN PEOPLE

SK091156 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicated articles to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 108th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Romanian state.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

In Romania the working class and broad strata of popular masses disarmed the Hitlerite fascist aggression troops and overthrew the Antonescu fascist military dictatorial regime by their armed struggle. This was a historical event which ushered in a new epoch in the history of the Romanian people's struggle.

The article continued: After the victory of the revolution the Romanian people chose the road of the development of socialism and have made great successes in their endeavors for the independent development of the country. Romania, once a backward agricultural state, has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture by creative efforts of her people.

Today, the Romanian people are striving to build a multilaterally developed socialist society, closely united around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian party, government and people are struggling for peace against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and making positive efforts to defend peace and security in Europe.

Our people warmly congratulate the fraternal Romanian people on their achievements and express firm support and solidarity for their just cause.

The fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania are further consolidated and developed with each passing day. They are displaying their invincible vitality as they are being rooted in the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung visited Romania again last year and had a significant meeting with respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to set up a new milestone of Korea-Romania friendship.

Our people are happy to note that Korea-Romania friendship is blooming more beautifully day by day in conformity with the interest and desire of the two peoples.

The Romanian party, government and people express full support to our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification. We are thankful for this.

Believing that the traditional Korea-Romania friendship will grow stronger and develop, our people sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people more brilliant successes in their endeavors to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ETHIOPIAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Hwang Chang-yop Meets With Ethiopian Leaders

SK191135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Talks were held on May 3 in Addis Ababa between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, and the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia headed by Ashagre Yigletu, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and secretary of the External Relations Department.

The talks were attended on our side by the members of the delegation and Sok Tae-uk, ambassador of our country to socialist Ethiopia, and on the opposite side by Fisseha Geda, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Habte Mariam Seyoum, deputy head of the External Relations Department of the party, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets WPE General Secretary

SK101144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, on May 7, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

The General Secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his fraternal greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He pointed to the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two parties and expressed deep thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song for having sent competent technicians to Ethiopia to sincerely help the Ethiopian people.

He heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAPE VERDE RELATIONSHIP

KCNA on Signing of DPRK-Cape Verde Agreement

SK101553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--An agreement of cooperation between the foreign ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde was signed here today.

It was signed by Yi Won-kuk, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the political committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Foreign Minister.

Kong Chin-tae Sees Off Cape Verde Group

SK110055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1135 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the political committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Foreign Minister, left here on May 10 by airplane after an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice Premier of the Administration Council, Yi Won-kuk, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ARRIVE TO ATTEND SHORT COURSE

SK110345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Men of the press and journalists of foreign countries arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by airplane to attend the international short course for journalists to be held in our country.

They are: Baba Dagamaissa, vice chairman of the International Organization of Journalists and director of the information department of Radio-Television Broadcasting of Mali; Marius Rasoanaivo, vice chairman of the National Union of Journalists of Madagascar; Vijay Sekhri, editor-in-chief of the Indian paper HINDU; Bhusgan Chand Gupta, chief editor of the Indian magazine SOCIAL LOOK INTERNATIONAL; Padma Singh Karki, editor-in-chief of the Nepalese paper GATIBIDHI; Rudra Nath Sharma, executive editor of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Nepal; Hamady Nzowa, editor-in-chief of the Tanzanian paper MFANYAKAZI; Michael L. Mbiro, journalist of the SHITATA NEWS AGENCY of Tanzania; Bright Michael Opoku, editor of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY; J. D. Andoh-Kesson, deputy editor of the Ghanaian paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR; Riahi Abdelhamid, editor-in-chief of the Tunisian paper LES ANNONCES; Elkouni Moktar, secretary of the redaction of the Tunisian paper AL AYAM; Felicitus Mashungwa, deputy editor of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of Botswana; Johannes Pilane, chief of the northern area of Information Office of Botswana; Patrick Fungamwango, business editor of the Zambian paper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL; Edwin Musaika, journalist of the Zambian paper TIMES OF ZAMBIA; Messelle Telahun, editor of the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD; Teshome Adera, editor of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY; Chika Onwudiegwu, commentator of the Nigerian paper DAILY TIMES; Adegboeyga Amobonye, journalist of the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD; Pouwi Dadja Wiyao, high functionary in charge of information of ministry delegated to the Presidency of the Republic of Togo; Hussein Mahmoud Hassan Abdel Wahed, journalist of the Egyptian paper AL AKHBAR; Mohamed Mahmoud Othman, journalist of the Egyptian magazine ROSE EL YOUSSEF; Seddidi Abdeslam, journalist of the Moroccan paper AL BAYANE, and Bonisile Norushe, journalist of the Information and Propaganda Department for Trade Unions of South Africa.

They were met at the airport by vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, Kim Yong-hak, director of

the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, Paek Nam-sun, director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, and Choe Kwan-hung, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4100/457

6 June 1985

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a conversation with N. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, on May 7. Present on the occasion were Kim Chung-il, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Soviet Embassy officials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 7 May 85]

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-THAILAND TIES--Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicated articles to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Thailand. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The opening of the diplomatic relations between our country and Thailand marked an important milestone in deepening understanding and developing exchange in economic, cultural and other fields between the two peoples. The two countries have accelerated the building of a new life in the past decade, cooperating with each other in various fields. The development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand, both Asian nations and developing countries, has contributed to building a prosperous, new Asia. The Korean people hope that the Thai people will achieve greater success in the building of a new life. Our people will as ever develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Thai people under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2312 GMT 8 May 85]

TUNISIA CULTURAL EXCHANGE--Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--A plan for cultural exchange for 1985-1986 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Tunisia was signed in Tunis on April 30. It was signed on our side by Yi Sok-nyong, head of the delegation of friendship and culture of our country and vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and on the opposite side by Ali Tekaia, director of the Bilateral and Regional Cooperation for Magreb Arab, Asia and Africa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1643 GMT 9 May 85]

KOREA-ST. LUCIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-St. Lucia Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on May 9. Rector of the University of International Affairs Yu Ho-chun was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0010 GMT 10 May 85]

KOREA-BARBADOS FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Barbados Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on May 9. Vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, Kim Chang-yong, was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 10 May 85]

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--A government economic delegation of our country headed by Kim Song-hwan, vice minister of external economic affairs, left Pyongyang on May 8 by airplane for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was seen off at the airport by Om Tok-hwan, vice minister of external economic affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2348 GMT 9 May 85]

THAI UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--A delegation of scholars of Kasetsart University, Thailand, headed by associate professor Pienepen Panichapat of the university, and a delegation of Thai scholars headed by associate professor Nuntana Kapilakan of Kasetsart University, arrived in Pyongyang on May 9. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 10 May 85]

MEETING ON YOUTH FESTIVAL--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The third meeting of the Korean National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival was held. The meeting was attended by members of the national preparatory committee and personages concerned. The meeting summed up preparatory work for the participation in the 12th World Youth and Students Festival and discussed future measures. A report and speeches were made at the meeting. The reporter and speakers expressed satisfaction with the successful preparatory work in our country for the festival. They raised a series of problems related to measures to further strengthen friendship and unity with all the progressive youth and students of socialist and non-aligned countries and the world under the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, friendship and peace during the festival. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 10 May 85]

MESSAGE TO CAR'S KOLINGBA--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a reply message on May 9 to General Andre Kolingba, president of the military committee for national redressment, head of state, minister of national defense and veteran combatants and chief of the general staff of the armed forces of the Central African Republic. The reply message reads: I express deep thanks to you for the warmest congratulations extended me in the name of the Central African Army and in your own name on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity of wishing you and your people greater success in the efforts for the building of a new society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 10 May 85]

GDR'S GROTEWOHL VISITS DPRK--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Hans Grotewohl, son of Otto Grotewohl, former chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and his family arrived in Pyongyang on May 10

by airplane for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song. They were met at the airport by First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 10 May 85]

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO AZIZ--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a reply message on May 9 to Mohamed Abdel Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Polisario Front. The reply message reads: I express my thanks to you for your warmest felicitations extended me on behalf of the people and People's Liberation Army of Sahara, the government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Polisario Front and on your own behalf on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 10 May 85]

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO QADHDHAFI--Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a reply message to Moammer el Gadhafi, leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on May 9. The reply reads: I deeply thank you for your warm congratulations sent on the 53rd anniversary of the Korean People's Army in the name of yourself and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 10 May 85]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPE--Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--The government economic delegation of our country, headed by Comrade Pak Nam-ki, returned home on May 10 by airplane after visiting Austria and Finland. It was met at the airport by Yun Ki-pok, Chong Song-nam and other personages concerned, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov, councillor of the Austrian Embassy here, Franz M. Palla, and an official of the Finnish Embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0033 GMT 11 May 85]

U.S. ASIA RESOURCE CENTER DIRECTOR VISITS--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Don Luce, director of the Asia Resource Center of the United States, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by airplane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0038 GMT 11 May 85]

DANISH LEADER MEETS WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--Gert Petersen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, on May 2 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the party history institute. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey to respected president Kim Il-song wishes of himself and the Socialist People's Party of Denmark for longevity in good health and greater successes in his work. He stressed that there was no change in the stand of the SPPD supporting the revolutionary cause of the Korean people. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 11 May 85]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPE--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the Party History Institute, returned home on May 10 by airplane after visiting Finland, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Iceland, and Denmark. It was met at the airport by Kim Kuk-tae, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Chae-pong, alternate member, and vice director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0037 GMT 11 May 85]

WPK, ETHIOPIAN PARTY TALKS--Talks were held in Addis Ababa on 3 May between a WPK delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and the delegation of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia led by (Asagre Igles), member and secretary in charge of external affairs of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. Participating in the talks were, representing our side, the members of the delegation and Sok Tae-uk, our ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and, representing Socialist Ethiopia, (Piseha Geri), member of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; (Habute Mariam Hyom), deputy director of the Department of External Relations of the party; and other functionaries of relevant sectors. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 9 May 85]

CSO: 4110/159

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DEMANDS RELEASE OF BULGARIAN IN ITALY

SK121006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--Papers here today demand an immediate and unconditional release of Sergey Antonov, denouncing the scheme of the Italian judicial authorities to stage a trial of the Bulgarian citizen on May 27.

NODONG SINMUN in its signed commentary says that it is entirely unwarrantable to arrest guiltless Antonov and scheme to put him on trial.

This, it declares, is a high-handed political provocation of the international reactionaries for intensifying the smear campaign against Bulgaria and other socialist countries.

More light is cast on the seamy side of the faked-up "Antonov case" as time flows. It is a scrupulously planned political drama.

Rome has been examining the case for dozens of months, but fails to produce any evidence of Antonov's involvement in it.

Antonov has fallen a victim to an intrigue of the international reactionaries. The behind-the-scene manipulator of this plot is none other than the United States. It was the first to bring forward the charge that Bulgaria was involved in the attempt on the Pope's life.

It is not without reason that the United States shows such keen interest in the incident in Rome. It was prompted by the crafty ruse to sidetrack, if but a little, to the socialist countries with such a fig leaf as the "Antonov case" the accusation and denunciation of the world people rained on itself, the chieftain of such terrorism as assassination, raid and sabotage, in all parts of the world.

All the facts prove that the "Antonov case" is a sheer fabrication and that Antonov is innocent.

CSO: 4100/457

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. ACTS AGAINST NICARAGUA

SK080808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today denounces the U.S. imperialists' ever more undisguised military pressure and maneuvers of economic blockade against Nicaragua.

Recalling that the United States took a "step" of totally banning exports to and imports from Nicaragua and the landing of Nicaraguan planes and portcall of her ships at the United States, the author of the commentary says:

This ban on exports and imports by the United States is a high-handed interventionist act in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, a legitimate sovereign state, and a wanton violation of the international law and usage.

This clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to hold down Nicaragua militarily and stifle her economically.

Our people sharply denounce the U.S. imperialists' intervention against Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the just cause of the Nicaraguan people.

The U.S. imperialists' intervention against Nicaragua has been escalated in the recent period to reach a more grave stage.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are watching for a chance of armed invasion, while continuing an undeclared war, to overthrow the Sandinist government and frame up a pro-U.S. reactionary government.

With no scheme can the U.S. imperialists block the vigorous advance of the Nicaraguan people. They should discontinue their anti-Nicaraguan moves and act with discretion, looking straight into today's changed reality.

CSO: 4100/457

END